PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

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No. 54,389.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-39 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th Apr.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
30th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	....	....
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	11th April	22nd April.
• TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd April	5th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	7th May	19th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	1th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
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Manager.
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Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 20th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 16th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 17th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Apr., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 18th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 17th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
15th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1908.
• PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

• Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5995	N. Chersich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th April 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,106	25th „
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked • have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000 INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ...

6-cylinder Napier car... ...	£ 60 11 10½
4-cylinder British car	£156 16 8
6-cylinder Foreign car	£136 14 9 without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder **NAPIER** Economy,

and are based entirely upon R.A.C Certificates for Oil, Fuel and Tyre Consumption, where the four-cylinder and foreign car are concerned. In regard to Napier tyre costs we have quoted from the results of six months' records, compiled by owners of six-cylinder Napier cars. We base our estimates upon the average mileage per tyre of the three cars that did best *i.e.* over 5,550 miles per tyre. These three cars all had heavy covered-in bodies. Napier fuel and oil consumption is based upon R. A. C. certificates. The cost of oil and fuel is reckoned at the same price in every case. Tyres at retail prices.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

Sole Agents,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung
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London
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
[illegible] ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

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SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 17th, 18th and 20th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1908.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of rupees fifty per share, and a Bonus of rupees fifty per share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1907, declared at the 35th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on Tuesday, the 14th instant, will be paid to those shareholders whose names appeared on the register on the 9th instant, on and after THURSday, the 23rd April, 1908, on production of certificates of shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
SECRETARY.

No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1908.

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BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL, 1908.

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SATURDAY! SATURDAY 18th INST. GREAT ATTRACTIVE NIGHT at the EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH with films of GREAT ATTRACTIVE and REALISTIC SUBJECT.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

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TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A second-hand CRIGHTON OPENER in good working order. Apply to the INDIAN MFG. CO., LTD., RIPON ROAD, stating terms and year of the machine.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN RATFIELD; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
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"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)
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SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
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Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
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CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

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THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, for the office of the Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College, Pusa, on a salary of Rs. 75-5-100 per mensem with free quarters. The applicant must be a graduate, having experience in correspondence and accounts. He should be thoroughly acquainted with office procedure and possess a fair knowledge of the Civil Account Code and the Civil Service Regulations.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the Director and Principal up to the 20th May, 1908. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year and on giving satisfaction by his work will be made permanent.

B. COVENTRY,
DIRECTOR
Of the Agricultural Research Institute and Principal of the Agricultural College, Pusa.

PUSA, THE 11TH APRIL, 1908.

FOR SALE.

10-12 COVENTRY HUMBER, 1906 pattern, with hood, Stepney wheel and Pollky Head Light. Requires painting and some minor repairs; otherwise in good order. Price Rs. 4,000 Apply to—

F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

FIRST FLOOR, accommodation for Office and Private Residence, in Hornby Road. Office Rooms well furnished.

Rent Rs. 350 per mensem. Two years certain.

Apply Box No. 903, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

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HOLT & WILLETTS'
Patent Electric Direct Coupled
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are guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT.
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SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—

Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
„ Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
„ Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
„ Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
„ Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE

OUR PLANTERS.

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No. 24, TEJOOKAYA BUILDINGS,
Opp. The Police Hospital,
New Nagpada, Byculla, Bombay.

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Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 6

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WELL, THAT'S FINE.

The **GEM JUNIOR** is now in BOMBAY.

A SAFETY RAZOR

THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

The "GEM JUNIOR OUTFIT" consists of one handle, one silver nickel-plated holder, one stropping attachment, and seven razor-steel blades, all put in a compact leather-covered case, with clasp.

The Price of Complete Set is Rs. 4-8.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY MAN TO KNOW THE DELIGHT OF A PERFECT SHAVE.

GEM JUNIOR COMPANY,
Box 261, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101		
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 13/16		
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/4	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 3/8	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	54 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13	1/2	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·44 3/4	3/4	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p. c.	since	19th ulto.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, Do. 6 months' sight	2 3/4	1/8	
Do 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 3/8	1/2	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32.
* Closing tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots... ...	...Easier with fair demand
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Flat.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	...9,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	... 5·50—10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 9/16—3/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·06 —03	5·07 —02	5·07 —01	5·05 —02	5·00 —03
Spt.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	
4·95 —04	4·92 —03	4·90 —03	4·89 —03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	18,000	bales.
Do. do. last year...	14,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	"
Do. to Continent	8,000	"

Spot Cotton—9·80—10.

Futures—Month of May 8·85—13 } Declined early owing to longs unloading and tended to advance later partially on covering.
Do. do. July 8·95—12 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—10 1/8—1/16
Futures—Month of May 9·41—07
Do. do. July 9·30—09
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 6/32
F. G. Broach	d.	5 1/32
Good Broach	d.	4 28/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 24/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 20/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 16/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4 28/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 22/32
Good Oomras	d	4 18/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 18/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 26/32
Fine Bengals	d.	3 24/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3 20/32
Good Bengals	d.	3 16/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d.	4 24/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 16/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	[illegible] 20/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 April-May H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 52 1/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£	73 10 0
Yellow Metal	d.	6 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£	12 5 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£	5 12 6

Arrivals.—
"Tonkin."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,500	Abbas....	C. Croft ...	A Chagla & Co
20 Bars Silver ...	37,754	London ...	Oriental ..	D. Sassoon & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [15TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—
Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Bombay ...... 7 per cent. " 26th "
Bank of Madras ...... 9 per cent. " 11th Feb.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day the Government are receiving tenders for half a million sterling in Demand bills on the Secretary of State at 1s. 3 29/33d. and the result will probably be known to-morrow. The exchange market here is unchanged at quiet at 1s. 3 27/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7/8d. on demand and Credits at 1s. 4 1/32d. 3 months' sight. There has been very little doing on either side of the account, and as usual on Wednesdays the market closed early. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	139
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	186

Government Paper.
The Market has been very quiet to-day. At opening the quotations for ready and the settlement were 96 5-8 but by now the rate became 96 9-16 at which there were buyers for a time. Later on a further fall of 1-16 took place with comparatively little doing, the market closing with buyers at 96 1-2. Calcutta rates are unchanged at 96 13-16 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·8
1st Settlement	" 96·8

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London closed 1/16 up on Tuesday at 25 1/4 ready and 25 3/8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/8 up at 54 3/4. Locally the market has been firmer. The opening rate to-day for ready bar was 66 5/16 but on moderate buying it improved to 66 11/16 at the close. Forward rates are also slightly firmer, the market closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened decidedly weaker this morning with prices lower all round, Broach in particular being very easy. The decline, however, has not brought out buyers, and the market has ruled quiet with little doing. Bengals alone continue steady with no change in rates for May and few sellers.

Ready cotton has also been quiet with little enquiry, though prices are easier and holders more inclined to sell.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	249	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	210	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	204	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	200	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	192	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	187	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	182	"
Bagalkot Bijapur	210	"
Good Westerns	213	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	233	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
5·05 —01	5·06 —01	5·05 —02	5·04 —01	4·98 —02
S.-O.	**O.-N.**	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	
4·94 —01	4·91 —01	4·89 —01	4·88 —01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is rather easier, but there is a fair business doing at our quotations :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 8 13 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet and prices are easier. There is little enquiry. We quote :—
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 7 0 R. T.
" " Delhi ... " 8 9 0
Yellow Gujerat ... ... " 10 2 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There is very little doing, but prices keep fairly steady. We quote :—
Muggy ... ... Rs. 54 4 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ... " 57 0 0
" Secunderabad ... " 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—
April—May ... ... Rs. 11 2 6 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 4 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 32 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 26 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
Rs. 5 13 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—
Rs. 43 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 5 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,377 1/2
India	62
Indian Specie Bank ...	54
Mills :—	
David	370
Imperial Cotton Mills ...	162 1/2
Miscellaneous :—	
Bombay Steam Nav., Ordinary	265
Central India Mining	432 1/2 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,000
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	35
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	550
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	432 1/2 C. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,972	bales.
Wheat	5,821	cwts.
Linseed	6,601	"
Rapeseed	13,719	"
Gingellyseed	1,597	"
Poppyseed	2,904	"
Groundnuts	739	"
Castorseed	2,907	"
Rice	2,553	"
Myrabollans	10,199	"
Cottonseed	13,911	"
Mowraseed	79	"
Gram	3,115	"
Joowar	1,213	"
Maize	95	"

GIFTS BEAUTIFUL PLUS USEFUL

AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE OUTLAY.

Where affection makes any chance for present—giving really welcome, the great festival of the year,

EASTER TIDE

offers opportunities which are not likely to be neglected. In view of this somewhat special need, the

SHILLING STORES

are showing a host of

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES,

the best selection in Bombay—in their Novel Showrooms, whose noted attractions are so much talked about.

A visit of inspection, before purchasing elsewhere, will be found interesting. Only too frequently, new customers can be heard to remark, "I wish I had known before what a charming variety you offer and I would certainly have come to you."

EASTER EGGS

in porcelain, with exquisite designs in colour, after Miss Angelica Kaufman.

1, 2, 3,

SHILLINGS STORES CO.
59, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

	Earnings for March 1908.	Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction-Horse	36,219	—90,924	—2,45,756
Do. Electric	1,19,747	+1,19,747	+3,29,525
General Lighting and Power Supply*......	29,599	+9,562	+30,629
	Rs. 1,85,565	+38,385	×1,14,398

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramway.

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 15th April :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.......	£1	5s. 0d.	nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 8 0	£0 9 6
Dharwar Reefs.......	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
G. F. Dharwar........	£1	£1	£0 5 3	£0 7 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 1 0	£2 5 6
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New ..	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 17 0	£5 2 0
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 9	£1 4 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 13 6	£0 14 9
Burma Ruby Ms....	£1	£1	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Sangli Mines Ld.....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Mang....	£1	15s.	£0 19 3	£1 0 9

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th April 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt
Turkey	..	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran	15	2	10 p m	0	45
Suez	15	1	25 p m	0	49

STEAMER REPORTS.

Colombo 15th N. L. Gneisenan from London arrived P. and O. "Moldavia" from Australia arrived.

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08.)

All Classes of telegrams for Burma are liable much delay due congestion of traffic (2-4-08.)

This office (Bombay) is now prepared to accept urgent and ordinary telegrams for all offices except those in Burma for which offices only urgent can be accepted as at present (11-4-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (13-4-08.)

Line Saigon— Bangkok interrupted (11-4-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (15-4-08).

MISS VERA WENTWORTH, a Suffragist kept in Holloway Gaol a day beyond her companions for cutting "Votes for Women!" on the wall of her cell, says she "used to make the whole ward laugh by playing 'Votes for Women' tunes on my comb. One day we organised a great lark. By putting our ears to the walls we could hear the prisoner in the next cell, and so we all agreed to roar like hungry animals at dinner-time. We made a fearful noise, but the wardress could do nothing, because there were so many of us.

THE son of a wealthy rubber manufacturer, preferring a life of vagrancy and crime to a reputable career in his father's prosperous business, has, the "Mail" says, been abandoned to his fate by his grief-stricken parents after a dramatic scene in a New York police cell. A college graduate and heir to at least £100,000, William Arnold Victor Koch, who will come of age next year, has frequently escaped from the parental dwelling to consort with criminal associates. Last week he was arrested for burglary, being captured with a large bundle of goods taken from the home of Mr. A. Kohn, president of the State bank of East Ninety-fifth-street. He gave the name of Klein, and said he was a blacksmith. But his father, missing him, made inquiries of the police, and was horror-stricken when he discovered his son in a criminal's cell. "You've broken your mother's heart," he told his half-weeping, half-defiant son, "and I've done with you for ever. You deserve the fullest penalty of the law."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BAJAURA.

DEATH.

RANDOLPH—April 8, at Bajaura, Kangra District, Miss Katie Blanche Randolph, daughter of the late Captain Randolph, Royal Artillery. Deeply regretted by her friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROSE—April 11, at Srinagar, the wife of Major J. L. Rose, 1st P. W. O. Gurkhas, of a son.

STEVENSON—April 7, at Sagmootea, Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of F. O. Stevenson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BAREFOOT—April 8, at Madura, after a very short illness of fever of eight days, Naomi Barefoot, wife of J. J. Barefoot, S. I Railway.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 11-30m., 11-32a. Low water, 5-8m., 5-23a.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, April 17.—Good Friday, General Holiday, Banks closed. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with English mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 0-5a. Low water; 5-37m., 5-58a.

Saturday, April 18.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed: Easter holidays. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-1m., 0-41a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-33a.

Sunday, April 19.—Easter Day, Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-33m., 1-19a. Low water, 6-38m., 7-9a.

Monday, April 20.—Easter Monday. Easter holidays, Banks closed. Sun rises, 6h 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 1-9m. 2-1a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-48a.

Tuesday, April 21.—David Mills Company and Standard Mills Company, annual general meetings, Esplanade Road. Karachi Ice Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets 6h. 57m. High water, 1-49m., 2-48a. Low water, 7-47m., 8-33a.

Wednesday, April 22.—Oriental Life Assurance Company, extraordinary and ordinary general meetings, Oriental Buildings. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 2-35m., 3-42a. Low water, 8-30m., 9-36a.

For the soul that lives is the soul that gives,
And bearing another's load,—
Doth lighten your own, and shorten the way,
And brighten the homeward road.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.—The new Church of St. Peter, Mazagon, in the Mazagon Road, will be used for the first time this evening at 8.0 p.m. The services on Good Friday and Easter day will be in the new Church. The Church is licensed for Divine Service by the Metropolitan who issued a licence for the purpose through his Commissary, Rev. H. Foot. The dedication of the new Church will not take place until the arrival of the new Bishop. There is a debt of Rs. 5,000 still remaining upon the Church.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod will be the vacation Judges during the ensuing summer vacation of the High Court, commencing on Tuesday the 21st April and ending on Monday the 8th June, both days inclusive. Mr. Justice Davar will be in Bombay from 16th April to 14th May; and Mr. Justice Macleod will be in Bombay from the 15th May to the 8th June. The former will sit in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday the 6th May, and will afterwards sit in Chambers to dispose of urgent Chamber work. Mr. Justice Macleod will sit in the Insolvency Court on the 20th May and the 3rd June, and will afterwards sit in Chambers to dispose of urgent Chamber work.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March last, there were 38 horses, 123 bullocks, 1 goat and 28 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March 48 horses, 110 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 3 goats, 2 cats, 3 calves, 1 doe and 37 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 45 horses, 99 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 1 cat and 25 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among does, 2 cases among bullocks, 1 case among cows, 1 case among calves, 2 cases among goats and 9 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—13 horses, 8 bullocks, 1 cow, 4 buffaloes. 57 dogs, 5 cats, 1 fowl, 2 turkey, 6 parrots and 1 duck.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the G. T. Hospital yesterday, Mr G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Ramzan Dinmahomed, (25), a trolly-man employed in the Bombay Tramway Company. The deceased's duty was to fix trolleys to the over-head wires at the Grant's Buildings Reversing junction. On Sunday night the deceased was fixing a pulley to one of the cars, when another car came from behind and stood near that car. When the driver of the first car was removing the central handle, the car suddenly moved back. The deceased was jammed between the two cars. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died yesterday. Mr. W. P. Reed, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in his evidence said he was of opinion that driver No. 171 in removing the handle of the stationary car caused a connection that made the car to move. The current must have been caused by the trolley being put on to the wire at that moment. The driver must have had the handle not in the correct position for removal, and for removing it he had to turn it a little which would have caused the said connection. The brakes were usually off when the handles were being removed. The cars at that point get close together. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a shock following the fracture of the thigh caused by his being accidentally jammed between two electric tram cars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL.

158.—Extract from India Army Orders dated 23rd March 1908 is published for information :—

160.—Volunteers Musketry.—The classifying points for marksmen for Volunteers (other than cadets) will be raised with effect from 1st April 1908, from 190-165 to 200-175 with the rifle-carbine.

2. Army Regulations India Volume IX, will be amended according in due course.

154.—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 15th April 1908 is published for information:—

No. 479. Volunteers—Furlough Leave.—Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officer as follows:—

Captain Norman William Faith, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 6th May to 5th September 1908.

155.—Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday the 17th, 18th and 20th instant for on account of Easter Holidays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

GEORGE ASHWORTH, of Rawtenstall, now in his eighty-seventh year, has worked continuously for Messrs. Hardman Brothers at Newhallhey Woollen Mills, Rawtenstall, seventy-five years, and is now foreman fulling miller at these mills. He is reported to be the oldest Conservative in the Rossendale Division.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SAWALIA NAMAJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Manker for an opposing creditor; and his Lordship granted the insolvent an interim order till the next Court day.

RE GOPAL RAMCHANDRA.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan for an execution creditor; and after some discussion, his Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the next Court day.

RE ABDUL AZIZ.

Mr. Padshah appeared to argue against, and Mr. Strangman in support of, a rule calling upon Haji Ahmad to show cause why he should not hand over the parcel of pearls in his possession, which the insolvent had entrusted to him for sale. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, allowed Haji Ahmad to retain possession of the pearls, and the Official Assignee was directed to file a suit and prove his claim to the property within three weeks.

RE SURJI DAMJI.

Mr. Rustam Wadia appeared for a creditor and obtained an order for the examination of certain witnesses.

RE LATIFF AYUB HAJI SAKUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for a petitioning creditor, applied for and obtained the adjudication of the insolvents on the ground that they had left their usual place of business.

RE N. S. TALATI AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. D. Dawar appeared on behalf of Manekji Pestonji Talati, and applied for a rule "nisi" for setting aside the order for the examination of his client, who was at Shanghai. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE NAOROJI HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE R. S. N. TALATI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Weldon appeared on behalf of a creditor and applied that Ardasir Vania and two others may be allowed to be joined in the examination of the insolvents and their witnesses. His Lordship granted the application.

RE OOMER ARBI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his Lordship made the rule absolute for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

RE GAJANAND JOHARIMUL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS CHANDUMUL.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE DINSHAH SORABJI TALATI AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was given two months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Ladha Govind Bhansali; Abdul Baku Kassam; Mahadu Ramji Jadhav; Keshavrao Bivenkar; Kurson Morar Suthar; Chotumiya Sargalia; Shivram Kuber Surti; Allan Buchanan Claessen; Nawazkhan Lalkhan; Dorabshah Cowasji Parakh; Bhiku Janoo and others; Dhondu Balloo Chile; Jaitra Khunda and another; Raghunathprasad Mathuraprasad; Baburao Luxman; Magan Premchund; Henry Allen Martin; and Ismail Heptoola.

A RICH BORAH MERCHANT'S ESTATE.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has disposed of the suit of Fatmabu daughter of the late Abdul Tyeb Ismailji, a Dandi Borah merchant of Surat, against Haiderbhai and others. The plaintiff and the second defendant Amtulabu, were Abdul Tyeb's daughters by his predeceased wife Aminabu; the first defendant was his son by Fatmabu, another predeceased wife. The third defendant was Nemtulabu, his widow, with whom were her three sons and two daughters associated as defendants; the remaining defendants were the surviving executors and executrix of Abdul Tyeb's will dated 18th July 1895. The testator died on 18th July 1898, leaving property to the extent of Rs. 60,00,000, sixty lakhs of rupees, which, it was stated, had since considerably increased, and nearly doubled. The property was situated in Surat, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Singapore, Bangkok and Cambodia, and other places, where the deceased traded in embroidery and piece-goods, on a very large scale.

Plaintiff complained that prior to executing his will, releases were obtained by her father from her, and her other brother and sister, namely, the first and second defendants, respectively, on payment to her and her sister of Rs. 22,500 each and Rs. 45,000 to their brother. They, therefore, applied to the Court for administration, and for partition of property. Corroborative statements were filed by the first and the second defendants.

The defence of the third defendant Nemtulabu and the other defendants was, that the releases were registered and valid documents; limitation applied to the instruments, by reason of their having become time-barred. No undue influence whatever was used on the testator; the releases were written in the Gujerati language, which was the mother tongue of those who had executed them. Moreover the parties had given their consent to their father making the will in question.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbarkhan, instructed by Messrs Mirza Mirza and Mangaldas, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Weldon, instructed respectively, by Messrs, Crawford Brown & Co., and by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the first and the second defendants Mr. Taherali M. Kajiji, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the widow of the testator, also for her children by him, and for the executors of the will, who, in all constituted defendants 3 to 11.

Consent terms were arrived at by the parties, and sanctioned by the Court. In virtue of them, the plaintiff and the second defendant each got an additional amount of Rs. 41,000 whilst the first defendant got Rs. 82,000, in addition to what he had already been paid by his father. Out of the latter sum, the first defendant had to repay with interest the amount he had borrowed from his stepmother, the third defendant. Plaintiff and the first two defendants to bear their own costs; the third defendant to bear her own costs and those of the remaining defendants.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BHULESHWAR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting in the High Court on Tuesday, heard a suit in which Tookaram Javji and another as plaintiffs, alleged that they owned a piece of land adjacent to the Portuguese Roman Catholic Church at Bhuleshwar, in which they kept a printing press for the last twenty years; and that in the north wall of plaintiffs' building, there were a large number of openings for light and air. The plaintiffs further alleged that the defendants, several Portuguese inhabitants, together with the Rev. A. Gyr, Vicar of the Church, intended to construct a building on the Church land, which would obstruct their light and air; and they therefore prayed for a declaration of their rights and also for an injunction. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, instructed by Mr. F. P. Pavri, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan, appeared for the defendants. The suit was settled between the parties, and by consent, the height of the intended building was fixed; and it was further agreed that the owners of the church property do always keep open the compound to the north of the plaintiffs' property. Defendants to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit. His Lordship passed a consent decree accordingly.

ARTHUR PRIME, a Needham Market (Suffolk) postman, has retired after 34½ years' service, during which his daily walk has been to the Creetings, and a calculation shows that in this period he has walked about 192,000 miles.

A HIGH COURT WORK ON GOOD FRIDAY.

IN the High Court yesterday, when the Hon. Mr Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, was about to rise at lunch time, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, asked him to hear a short application. It related to suit No. 166 of 1908, Lalbhoy Trikamlal and others vs. the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked, that he knew what the Counsal wanted to say; but Counsel knew well that it was impossible. Without consulting the Acting Chief Justice, or without even consulting the Prothonotary, Mr. Justice Beaman was approached to hear the case on Thursday and on Good Friday.

His Lordship pronounced the last two words "Good Friday" with considerable emphasis, and said that although Mr. Justice Beaman had consented, Roman Catholic clerks in the Prothonotary's Office naturally did not like to work on these holidays. This was brought to his notice; he thought they were in the right, and he at once saw Mr. Justice Beaman, and spoke to him saying that it would be extremely inconvenient.

The following notice was put up on Mr. Justice Beaman's Court-door, in connection with this matter :—"Notice.—By direction of the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice, suit No. 166 of 1908, (Lalbhoy Trikamlal and others vs. the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay), fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 16th and 17th instant, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, will not be taken up on these days, but will be taken up for hearing in its proper turn, after the ensuing Summer Vacation. L. N. Banaji, Prothonotary. High Court, 15th April 1908."

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad said, that either the learned Judge would allow his application, and fix the hearing of the case on the two days, Thursday and Friday; or if not that, at least ask one of the Vacation Judges to take it up.

Mr. Justice Russell said, he could not make any such order about the hearing of the suit; it would be heard in its turn. If Counsel wanted to make any other application, he had better make it to the new Chief Justice, who would take charge on Friday or Saturday. The late Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins was against making this office work on holidays.

It might be mentioned that the suit in questions related to preventing the Municipality from pulling down a house property in the native town; it had been condemned as unsafe by the Municipal Engineers. Plaintiff averred that it was not so; and he produced in his favour the authority of other engineers. The other day, when the matter was mentioned before Mr. Justice Beaman, it was allowed to stand over, the Municipality having undertaken not to pull down the house in terms of the notice they had issued to the parties, and to get the superior Engineering staff to inspect the building in question, in order to see whether the opinion already expressed about it by the subordinate staff was correct or otherwise.

This arrangement was acquiesced in by Mr. Lowndes, who was instructed by Mr. Leslie Crawford, (of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.) Municipal Solicitor. Several days had elapsed since this arrangement was arrived at. On Monday, after the Parsi Trusts suit was over, Mr. Lowndes mentioned, that as the rains would be setting in, the Municipality would not like to continue the undertaking it had given, as it had to consider the exigency of public safety: the house might come down at any time in the monsoon, and cause danger to life and other property. Mr. Setalvad traversed these statements, and said there was no need of hurry. It was then that Mr. Justice Beaman fixed the hearing.

SUIT AGAINST A NAWAB.

IN the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, acting Chief Justice, the suit of Sir Sassoon David against Nawab Mohsin bin Saleh, Barak Jung, of Hyderabad, was called on. It was an undefended new long cause, on the aspersion of a title to property purchased by the plaintiff from the defendant and Rabia Begum under a Power of Attorney which both of them had executed in the year 1896 in favour of Mr. Framji Dorabji of the then solicitors' firm of Messrs. Framji Moos and Mehta. The property was situated in Military Square Lane, Fort; it was purchased for Rs. 30,000. The Power of Attorney was of a general character; the title was slandered on 25th April 1907, through a letter from Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, solicitors. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant Nawab did not appear; the Begum was not made a party to the suit, as she had not questioned the title. Service on the Nawab was effected by registered post; Anthony de Penha, an employee in the General Post Office, produced the acknowledgment of the registered letter; it bore the Nawab's signature.

Mr. Darashah B. Mehta, now of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Co., but formerly acting in partnership as solicitor with Messrs. Mehta and Moos, identified the Power which had been executed jointly by the Nawab and the Begum in favour of the late Mr. Framji.

Mr. Framji Ardeshir Vakil, partner in the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., deposed to executing the conveyance. The aspersion of the title not having been withdrawn, the suit was filed. His Lordship made the usual declaration in favour of the plaintiff in terms of the plaint, with costs.

MORTGAGEE'S RIGHTS.

In the High Court Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of in appeal in a suit instituted by Shankar Shamrao Havaldar, original defendant and appellant, against the original plaintiffs and respondents, Shankargandayya and others. Mr. Kelkar appeared for the appellant and Mr. S. R. Bakhale represented the respondents. The appellant here is the judgment debtor and the decree has been obtained against him before the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act into the Dharwar district. That decree provided for payment of the mortgage debt in three instalments, and it was ordered that if default were made in the payment of any instalment, then the mortgagee was to be empowered to bring the property to sale. Default having been made, an application was presented by the mortgagee for the sale of the property. This application was granted by the First Class Subordinate Judge at Dharwar.

In appealing from that order the judgment debtor has placed two points before their Lordships. In the first place it was said that inasmuch as the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act had been extended to Dharwar District, when the application in execution came before the Subordinate Judge, he should have reconsidered the whole matter under section 15 (b) of the Act and should have passed such order as to instalments as to him seemed fit. But their Lordships remarked there was nothing in that section to warrant the view that the Legislature intended that when a decree allowing instalments had already been obtained, the whole matter should be reconsidered afresh by another Court with a view to the substitution of some new scheme of instalments and their Lordships did not think that this was intended. Secondly, it was urged that the Lower Court's order deprived the mortgagor of the benefit which he might have obtained under the second clause of section 15 of the Act. But in the opinion of their Lordships this second clause referred only to those cases where directions for payment had already been given under the first clause and that was not done in the present case. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the order and dismissed the appeal with costs.

AFTER having been locked in a barn for seven weeks without food or drink, a Scotch wether lamb has been found alive in an oat bin at Goldings Farm, Horsham. It was little more than a skeleton, and unable to stand. It is now being fed with gruel, and its owner is hopeful of its recovery. The lamb must have jumped into the bin, and remained undiscovered when the barn was locked.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it"

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

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POLICE COURT.

DISHONEST POLICE SEPOY.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday disposed of a case in which Inspector Cauty charged Mahadeo Gopal, a police sepoy, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 2, the property of one Ahmed Rumzan. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 9th instant, the accused was on duty in uniform near Kala Pani. About midnight he saw the complainant and another man in a lane and arrested them. He then told them that if he took them to his sahib they would be fined and that he would let them go if they paid him something. Complainant's friend gave one nickel to the accused when the latter released him and asked for something from the complainant. The complainant said he had no money, when the accused put his hand into complainant's pocket and took out his purse which contained Rs. 2 in cash. The complainant demanded his purse back which the accused refused to give; whereupon the complainant brought his cousin, who told the accused to return the purse, but the accused denied all knowledge of it. They all then went to Inspector Cauty before whom the accused produced the purse and said that he arrested the complainant for committing nuisance and that while he was searching him and his friend they threw the purse on him. Inspector Cauty finding the statement of the accused false placed him before the Commissioner of Police who ordered him to be prosecuted. His Worship framed the charges of receiving illegal gratification of one anna and of stealing the purse. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of receiving illegal gratification but denied the other charges. His Worship convicted the accused of both the charges, and sentenced him to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE BANK CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Vithu Govind, lately a hamal in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was charged with the theft of currency notes for Rs. 2,000; and Tukaram Hari, another Hindu, with abetment. The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged that last month the first accused was given the notes to be handed to the registration clerk of the bank for being sent to a constituent up-country. Instead of doing so the accused ran away from Bombay with the money. Subsequently some of the notes were found in the possession of the second accused; and both of them were eventually arrested up-country. Both the accused were convicted; the first was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default, to undergo six months' further rigorous imprisonment; and the second was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to suffer three months' further rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	8	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	15	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	12	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	5	5	16
G Mahim and Worli	10	7	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total......	*72	56	176
Total plague deaths to date...	142,931		
Same date last year	63	54	155

*Includes three imported cases, two from Bandora and one from Sind Hyderabad.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

April, 15th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	16	43	9
B	83	124	28
C	37	147	53
D	61	65	15
E	77	141	16
F & G	40	12	9
Total to date...	314	532	130
Total rats killed..................			846

GREAT interest was shown in the two women who were in attendance in Mr. Justice Neville's court during the hearing of the action concerning the identity of Mrs. Taylor, the banker's widow. Neatly dressed in blue, the two, armed with documents which they placed in front of them on the solicitors' bench, keenly followed every point in the case, and whenever called on to produce a document whisked out the right paper in the twinkling of an eye. They also made notes, gave hints to counsel, and in every way attended strictly to business. They were in the employment of Mr. Ballard, of Clifford's Inn, one of the solicitors engaged in the case.

MATHILDA GORLANO, a girl who took poison at Bologna, left a letter explaining that she had been driven to despair by her sweetheart's confession that his curly hair was not natural, but that he used curling tongs every morning.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1908.

X-RAYS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

THE case of Dr. Hall Edwards, who has lost one arm and must shortly lose another as the result of his labours in the cause of the scientific relief of suffering, has called forth a number of thrilling articles narrating the dangers to which X-ray operators are exposed. Since Professor Röntgen announced his discovery twelve years ago, a number of medical men devoted their energies to the improvement of the apparatus and to the application of the rays to medicine and surgery. They little imagined that by so doing they were incurring a terrible risk. Constant exposure to the rays, it was discovered, destroys the nutritive nerves of the exposed skin, leading to a progressive degeneration and ulceration with the ultimate development of cancer if not promptly treated. In course of time great improvement in X-ray tubes has been made by which both their power of penetration and of differentiation of structures according to their finer degrees of capacity have been increased, and now, not merely the bones of the hand and limbs, but almost all parts of the body can be investigated and photographed. As a scientific correspondent of a prominent home journal pointed out the other day, the investigation of obscure and complicated fractures and dislocations became much more easy, and satisfactory results more general. The broken ends of a fracture could be actually adjusted under X-ray observation, and the maintenance of good position assured and checked by subsequent examinations with the screen. Various tumours and diseases of bones were also investigated and their diagnosis made more certain—a point of enormous importance, as the patient's limb or life might hang in the balance. More occasional use for the X-rays was found in the presence of foreign bodies such as bullets and needles, and the presence or not of a bullet, or even a minute fragment of one, is a problem of military surgery which no longer presents any serious difficulties. In later years the diseases of the chest, which come under the care of the physician, have opened up a new field for X-ray diagnosis. With increased skill and improved apparatus operators have found it possible to differentiate the soft organs from each other so that even the movements of the heart and diaphragm may be watched upon the screen. Attention has also been devoted to the lungs and especially to their X-ray study in tuberculosis. Its progress can be photographed. As a therapeutic agency the X-rays have not been found of such great use as was at one time hoped, which is due to the fact that while the rays possess a definite influence on the skin and some of its diseases, this power is lost at a very short distance from the surface.

But while radiography is of such enormous value, it has its undoubted disadvantages—for the practitioner, not for the patient. In the early days patients now and again complained of having been burnt. How to prevent this misfortune was soon discovered, but the operator has not yet discovered how to protect himself. The repeated exposure of the hands to the influence of X-rays, even when all possible precautions have been taken, produces a chronic inflammatory change in the skin, which atrophies and shrinks. In the more pronounced cases painful sores appear which are very difficult to heal, and several cases have occurred in which this ulceration has taken on the malignant form of cancer. It is "a curious and unexplained consequence," writes a scientific contributor, "of the too frequent application to normal tissues of an agency which has actually been of great service in mitigating or healing superficial cancers not due to it." Numerous instances have been recorded in the professional journals and many others have occurred to which public attention has not been drawn. The *Daily Telegraph* recently published a list of the most notable instances of dire results of the constant use of X-rays. One of the first was Dr. Blacker of St. Thomas's Hospital, who for many months was daily to be found in his laboratory working in his shirt sleeves, exposing both hands and arms. It was not very long, we are told, before Dr. Blacker began to notice that his hands were becoming burnt and he decided to take precautions. But it was already too late and one hand ulcerated rapidly, whilst cancer developed in the affected skin before anyone realised the malignancy of the X-ray dermatitis. Amputation of one hand was performed to no avail, as the glands of the arm and even the adjoining chest-wall were affected with cancerous cells and Dr. Blacker died, "a true martyr to the science to which he had devoted his life." Others began to notice the first signs of dermatitis. In many cases two or three years have elapsed before the skin has become affected; in others the time has been shorter. A Mr. Hilliar was attacked within three or four months of Röntgen's discovery. He ceased to expose his hands, but the disease is still progressing and he has perforce to undergo a series of operations. In every case the result is similar. Three or four months' exposure to the rays has been followed by congestion and intense sensitiveness of the skin on the backs of the fingers and hands. The least irritation or injury has then sufficed to cause ulceration, practically impossible to heal and all the time tending to the formation of cancerous tissue.

With the exception of the case of Dr. Blacker, that of Dr. Hall Edwards of Birmingham is declared to be the most unfortunate among medical men. In his case amputation of one arm has had to be performed and it is feared that the other must follow. As a consequence Dr. Hall Edwards is deprived of all means of earning a livelihood and has to face an uncertain future with the added distress of financial difficulty. It is felt that the doctor's work, both in connection with the use of X-rays and the investigations arising for it, will largely do away with the risk and terrible sufferings which he, as a pioneer, has had to bear. He is a remarkable man and served in the Army Medical Department, with the Yeomanry in the South African War, where the X-ray apparatus and work were found of the utmost service. It would have been a disgrace to the nation if Dr. Hall Edwards had been allowed to spend what remains to him of life in penury, and the grant of a Civil List pension was an appropriate official recognition of his work. At the same time it is no enough for his maintenance and we are glad to find that his colleagues in Birmingham are raising a fund wherewith to support him in comfort. We may mention that Dr. Frank Marsh, F. R. C. S., of 93 Cornwall-street, Birmingham, is the honorary treasurer, to whom subscriptions may be sent. It is only just and fitting that in a case of this kind when one has been crippled in his work in the service of humanity, the public should show its sympathy in a practical form. Lest anything we have said may cause alarm to patients we may inform them that they run no risk whatever. As the writer in the *Telegraph* remarks: "Such a thing would be impossible now that we have accurate methods of measuring the dosage and proper time of exposure to the rays. As an authority on the subject said: 'Patients frequently ask if there is any danger of their being burnt by the rays. And I always reply that if I give a carefully measured dose of arsenic or strychnine I do not expect poisoning, neither do I expect burning with a properly-regulated dose of X-rays; but if one gives an indefinite amount of arsenic, strychnine, or X-rays, naturally one must expect serious ill-effects.' This seems to place the matter very clearly, for by first trying the effect of any particular tube on indicators known as Sabourard's Pastiles, it is possible to estimate the potency of the rays coming from that tube, so the dosage of X-rays can be measured as carefully as one measures the dosage of such powerful drugs as arsenic or strychnine."

THE LATE DR. ZELLER.

A VETERAN figure among German scholars and thinkers of European, nay, world-wide fame has disappeared by the death of Dr. Edouard Zeller at the very advanced age of 94 in his native country of Wurtemberg. With his friend Kuno Fischer, whose death at 83 last July we recorded in these columns, he long shared the honour of being the *doyen* of German philosophers. His elaborate and masterly work on the Philosophy of the Greeks first published more than sixty years ago, when its author was only thirty, has been enlarged in later editions and received throughout the learned world as the standard and authoritative exposition of the beginnings of European thought. It has been translated into many languages, and in our own tongue it occupies eight volumes translated in several independent divisions by several hands, of which the last, that on Aristotle, appeared only a few years ago. Later in life, when he had gone over the whole subject in minute detail and lectured on every part of it for over a generation, he was induced to write a smaller work on the same subject of Greek Philosophy,—*Grundriss* as the Germans well call it, in one volume; and these "Outlines," in which the entire subject is mapped out by a master hand, at once became popular with beginners and replaced other handbooks. Greek Philosophy has been treated since Zeller's days by many other German professors, notably by his successor at Berlin, Prof. Gomperz, with great ability; but Zeller's is still the standard work everywhere, and whatever else is read, it must be studied, too, if we want to get a clear grasp of the profound thoughts of the great and immortal Greek thinkers. Besides being a lucid and profound expounder of ancient Greek thought, Zeller had paid attention to the thought of his own native Germany and wrote a history of German Philosophy since Leibniz in 1872, which is also much read and studied at the universities. Very late in life, when he was 72, he wrote an able monograph on a kindred subject, in which he dealt with Frederick the Great, a philosopher, and his relations with Voltaire and other eminent thinkers of the age succeeding that of Leibniz.

With marvellous versatility Zeller was also a theologian, and, indeed, first made his mark by his critical writings on Biblical subjects. He studied in the famous Wurtemberg University of Tubingen under Christian Baur (1792-1860), whose son-in-law he became. Under the influence of this widely known heterodox theologian who revolutionised the study of Biblical theology and founded the famous Tubingen school, Zeller wrote a highly critical history of the Apostles, exhibiting all the well known traits of that school. It was at once translated into English and other languages and drew considerable attention both on account of its extremely rationalistic methods and of its originality of treatment. He was then theological professor at Marburg, but his opponents raised such an outcry against his opinions and critical methods that he was obliged to give up this chair and accept that of philosophy. In 1862 he went to the University of Heidelberg and remained there for ten years, when he gave this chair to Kuno Fischer, who had been similarly persecuted for his views, and went to the Imperial University of Berlin. At Berlin he was professor of philosophy for twenty-two years, till his retirement at 80 in 1894, and in this authoritative position in the first of German Universities he did much useful work, lecturing and writing. He there revised and enlarged in a definitive edition his monumental history of Greek Philosophy by which he will be best and longest remembered. He also published there a treatise on Church and State. He wrote excellent studies of Frederick Strauss, a prominent leader of the Tubingen school, and also of Ernest Renan, the famous Frenchman who may be said in his historica-theological writings to have followed and in some respects to have even gone beyond that school. But Zeller in his later life almost forsook theology and followed exclusively the subject of his chair, philosophy, very much to the benefit of the latter. There were many scholars to take his place in the former studies and carry on the critical work of Baur and Strauss in their way. But in philosophy, especially in the historical exposition of the course of early philosophy, his work was almost unique, and it was well that he was allowed to continue and conclude it in his own way. He was a Hegalian at first, and even later, he was a follower of the development theory of that famous philosopher who was like him a Wurtembergian and who, like him too, was professor of philosophy at Berlin. Dr. Zeller was highly honoured in his own country, and the German Emperor had made him a "Worklicher" with the title of Excellency. His historical work is marked by great impartiality, and his electic spirit, which is discernible throughout in it, eminently fitted him to be the expounder of the thought of the Greeks who, though dead, still live in modern philosophy as the givers of an impulse that continues to our own day.

DR. EDITH PECHEY.

WE much regret to learn of the death of Dr. Edith Pechey Phipson, the wife of Mr. H. M. Phipson of Bombay. For a number of years she was an active member of Bombay society and was one of the most popular and influential of its members, ever foremost in any undertaking for the good of all classes and particularly those of her own sex. For some time past Mrs. Phipson had not been able to maintain her health in Bombay, and for several years had lived at Nasik before travelling abroad, after which she settled on the South Coast of England. When she took her degree of M. D. she was one of the first three lady medical students to do so, and had to fight a hard battle to obtain recognition. She triumphed and earned the gratitude and admiration of vast numbers of people at home and in this country, being one of the first to carry medical aid into the zenana, whose occupants before her time had little skilled attention. Her name will go down to future generations inscribed on tablets more lasting than brass.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

WE understand that only some two hundred of the messages handed in at the Bombay Central Office yesterday were undespatched, and that similar improvement is taking place in most of the other Indian centres. The reports in circulation of the development of fresh difficulties elsewhere are not confirmed, except in the case of Mandalay, where the signallers have gone out, and in Bankipore, where there have been a number of dismissals.

⁂ TO-MORROW, being Good Friday, will be observed as a holiday in this office. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday. The *Overland Summary* will be issued as usual in time for post on Saturday morning.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has invited the members of the Mill-Owners Association to meet him at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of inspecting the establishments there and the methods employed in the preparation of the anti-plague serum.

THE Bank of Bengal will shortly erect a fine building on the site on The Mall, Simla, which it purchased last year for Rs. 1,30,000.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber," from Trieste, left Aden on the evening of the 14th instant and is due here at daybreak of the 21st.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram with the Maharanee and children and also H. H. the Maharajah Kumarika Saheba of Vizianagram and Rewa, will arrive at Madras on the 20th instant.

WITH a view to encourage the study of mining, the Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam are considering the desirability of giving a number of scholarships to students who study the subject in the Sibpur Engineering College.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 29th February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,312, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 574. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th February, 1908, were Rs. 21,959, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 4,625.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 29th February 1908 amount to Rs. 7,865 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,208. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th February 1908 were Rs. 53,716 being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,316.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 29th February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 26,230, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 3,340. The total earnings from 1st January to 29th February, 1908, were Rs. 2,12,773, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 15,585.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the following estimates, submitted by the Madras Port Trust Board, forming part of the new scheme of works, costing Rs. 15 lakhs:—Pier for non-dutiable imports, Rs. 1,18,000; hydraulic cranes for the above, with extra boiler, pumps and engines necessary for working them, Rs. 85,000; total Rs. 2,03,000. The debit of the cost of these works to capital is also sanctioned under Section 75 of the Act.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, at Marlborough House on the 24th March, presented the Stanhope Gold Medal for 1907 to William H. Parr, a sailor of Potter's End, Enfield. This decoration is awarded by the Royal Humane Society every twelve months for the deed adjudged by them to be the bravest of the year. Parr saved the life of a comrade who had fallen overboard from the steamer "Illora" into the shark-infested waters of the Inhambana River, East Africa. The Prince, in presenting the Medal, said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to meet so brave and courageous a man.

A JAPANESE factory is reported to have been established recently in Japan to produce five tons of celluloid and half a ton of artificial silk daily. Celluloid, as is well-known, is made by treating nitro-cellulose with camphor. The best artificial silk is that produced by the Chardonnet process, which likewise makes use of nitro cellulose as a raw material, and it is asserted that Japan, although a large silk-producing country, has hitherto imported a considerable quantity of the artificial silk, which is used in Kioto for making tapestries, screens, and embroideries. It will thus be possible for the new Company to employ its raw material either for the preparation of celluloid or for artificial silk in accordance with the state of the market.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam has accepted the suggestion made to him for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the state of affairs as regards the District and Railway Police at Chittagong, complaints having been constant against these departments. The main objects of the Committee will be to set forth the reasons for the present dissatisfaction with these bodies, and to suggest means to be adopted for their improvement. They will have power to examine individuals as well as records. The Chamber of Commerce has represented to Government the necessity of much stricter supervision and the strengthening of the local and Railway Police, as the result of the enquiry into the circumstances of the fires at the Chittagong jetties showed that there was a state of general lawlessness in the district adjoining the Assam-Bengal Railway from Pahartali Station to Chittagong Station, thence extending to Chittagong port and the Strand Road Siding.

A WINDSOR boy (twelve years of age) who is accused of going off with a sovereign that did not belong to him, came to London, and then left for Bradford, where, the money ran short, and he gave himself up to the police. In London he travelled twice round the Inner Circle, bought boots and a cap, and "went in" for cakes, chocolate, oranges, and bananas. Now he says he desires to go to sea.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

JOHN MORLEY, PEER.

Mr. Morley's acceptance of a peerage has come upon Indians as somewhat of a surprise. They thought that the great philosophical Radical would have preferred, like his quondam chief and friend, Mr. Gladstone, to remain all his life a Commoner. I believe it was Mr. Morley who once said that if the House of Lords could not be mended it must be ended, and it looks rather incongruous, at first sight, that he should consent to be a member of the Chamber whose powers the Liberal Ministry is so eager to cripple. But if the Upper House were to be only useful as affording an asylum to great statesmen, who may, amidst its serene atmosphere, continue their public service which they must otherwise relinquish, it affords herein a justification for its existence. It is far better that Mr. Morley should be in a position in which he may be able to continue in office as Secretary of State for India, than that, finding himself unequal, at his age, to the strenuous life and harassing cares of the Lower Chamber, he should be compelled to resign it. No one is so strongly opposed to the House of Lords as Mr Labouchere; and yet, writing about Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, he recommends that he had better transfer himself to the Gilded Chamber, and retain his Premiership, than that he should retire altogether from public life, because the strain of duties in the House of Commons is too severe for him.

TWO INDIAN VIEWS.

As for the Indian Nationalists, they will see in Mr. Morley's acceptance of the peerage the crown and consummation of his backsliding as Indian Minister. They will affirm that it is a proof of the relaxation of the moral fibre of the once stubborn Radical, who would not otherwise have succumbed to the allurements of rank and dignity, fondly coveted by lesser mortals. They had heralded his appointment with boundless joy. They had hailed him as the political Messiah, who was to liberate the people from alien despotism, and would hasten to grant them the blessings of Swaraj. He was to be the patron and protector of the Extremists against a hard and selfish bureaucracy. But they have been completely disillusioned. Their disenchantment would be touching, were it not so ridiculous. They had built their extravagant hopes on extravagant ambition and absurd dreams. When they discovered that Mr. Morley, the statesman, was quite a different person from the Morley of their imagination, their minds suffered a violent revulsion of feeling. They were disappointed in that he was not one of the mountebanks and demagogues, whom they delight to honour and applaud. But their dislike of Mr. Morley is the best commendation of his rare statesmanship and insight, and his discerning sympathies. The London *Times* commits itself to a bold statement, when it says that Mr. Morley has inspired confidence in the people of India so exceptionally that the possibility of his resignation at the present juncture would be regarded with dismay. No, the people of India, as represented by its intellectual proletariat, regard him with extreme disfavour; and as for the toiling millions, they are in blissful ignorance about the very existence of any such personage in the world. I should not be surprised if the advanced section of Indian publicists were to say that they would rather have welcomed his resignation. They complain that Mr. Morley's character and antecedents serve to throw a veil of decency and respectability over his repressive measures, and that coming from a man of his liberal instincts, wide sympathies and exalted character, they are accepted by the people of England without question or scrutiny. On the other hand, there is an important and considerable minority among the educated classes in India who are deeply thankful that Mr. Morley will still continue to guide the destinies of their country, and that liberated from the exacting duties of the popular assembly, he will find more time to devote to its interests. I consider his presence as almost indispensable in the present state of affairs; India cannot hope for as much good from anybody, as they can from him; he has already given an earnest of his desire for her advancement; and those who judge him fairly and aright would certainly regard his resignation with dismay.

THE BURGESSES OF MAHIM.

The long and laboured memorial addressed to Government on behalf of the "ancient inhabitants" of Mahim against the projected acquisition of the Mahim Woods illustrate the great difficulty which the authorities will experience in the task of reconciling conflicting interests in any comprehensive scheme they will adopt for the improvement of the city. The poetry of the palm groves, with their old-world air and surroundings, appeals to the imagination, and I, for one, should not wish them to disappear, in order to make room for the builder. But material and utilitarian interests must prevail over poetry, and the project, if otherwise acceptable, cannot be dismissed in consequence of a romantic sentiment. The memorialists are too shrewd and business-like men to urge their protest on this ground. They have laboured hard to demonstrate that the wholesale acquisition of the woods is not necessary for the expansion of Bombay, that if fair value were given to the owners for their trees and tenements, the amount that will have to be paid to them will be practically beyond the means of any body, public or private, that the population which would be torn from their ancient and beloved homes will be hard put to it for lodgings at a moderate rent elsewhere, that the toddy-drawers, the Vadvals or care-takers of the groves, and Vapkeris, who work at the wells which irrigate the woods, will be deprived of their hereditary occupation, and will be rendered homeless and destitute. If we were to believe the memorialists, the unfortunate scheme will be a gratuitous act of spoliation and vandalism. They are eager to prove that there are dozens of places, where the higher, middle and lower classes can be suitably and comfortably housed, without trenching upon their own heritage. They are naturally anxious to make out the strongest case possible, and in this attempt they have certainly not erred on the side of moderation. They calculate that the palm trees of Mahim, numbering one million, pay their owners Rs. 20,10,000 a year, that their capitalized value at 4 per cent is Rs. 5,10,00,000, excepting buildings and tenements, and that the capitalized value of the loss of revenue to Government will be roughly Rs. 3,50,00,000. The total capitalized value on account of the trees alone is thus brought up to the appalling figure of eighty-six crores! Their arguments lead to the inference that by the acquisition of the woods everybody will be a loser, including the Government should it be so indiscreet and perverse as to sanction it after this plain and fair warning. But the advice does not proceed from absolutely disinterested parties, and will, therefore, need close and careful scrutiny. The value of the toddy trees, as appraised by their owners, will be a revelation to those who are accustomed to hear that the exactions of the Abkari Department have made them of little value to their owners and less to the lessees. The protest of the memorialists seems to arise mainly from a lurking fear that they will not get a fair value for their holdings. They are afraid that they will be offered "nominal rates," arbitrarily fixed under the Land Acquisition Act. If they can be reassured on this point, much of their objection will disappear. They will not mind the improvement of their property by the cutting out of new roads and cross roads, and by the widening of existing ones; and they are ready to be reconciled to such a demolition of their "fine and valuable groves" as this proceeding will involve. They also make a present to Government of a valuable suggestion, that the Mahim Bay between the Mahim and Worli Forts may be reclaimed. They have no objection to any improvement being effected in their neighbourhood by the addition of a splendid site for the villas of the rich.

THE HON DR. SELBY.

The native community is unanimous in its approval of the degree of LL. D. conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Selby by the Bombay University. As was well observed by Mr. Gokhale in moving a proposition to this effect, Mr. Selby has represented the best side of English culture and English character in this country. His rare attainments, combined with a high character and a scrupulous sense of fairness, had a marked influence on the young. If Mr. Selby, as Principal of the Deccan College, was able to exercise such influence over his pupils, in a town where other influences, not so healthy, are at work, his success is almost wonderful. India is sorely in need of such guides and teachers who can not only raise the intellectual standard of the youths who come under their inspiration, but also mould their character, so as to turn out good and useful citizens.

THE JAIN REVIVAL.

The Jains have chosen to divide themselves into two sections,—Swetambars and Digambars. The differences lie in minor points of ritual. But these are considered grave enough to prevent their combination even on the social platform. The Swetambar section held its annual Conference this year in Bhownagar, which was attended by 5,000 male delegates and 3,000 females. The women not only attended and followed with deep interest the proceedings of the Conference, but held a special Congress of their own, at which they, in a manner, approved and confirmed the resolutions passed at the Conference. Indians are greatly handicapped in their reform movements by the opposition which they have to encounter at home. It is most gratifying, therefore, that the active sympathy of Jain women has removed one great obstacle from the path of this community. The Jains of both sexes are unanimous in bewailing their educational backwardness, and in condemning social abuses, such as extravagant expenditure on occasions of death and marriage, the sale of young brides to suitors, whose best recommendation is their money, ill-assorted unions between January and May, and marrying a second wife in the lifetime of the first, without a good and sufficient reason. One of the lady speakers urged that the lot of the widow must be alleviated, and that they should be provided with means of earning an honourable living. If elementary justice is to be done to Indian widows, the embargo on their remarriage must be removed, in the first instance. But the Jains are not yet so far advanced as to advocate such a revolutionary measure. It appears from the remarks of a speaker that it is in contemplation to erect bungalows at Girnar, where the Jains have their sacred shrines, as at Parasnath. The Jains are fast collecting a large fund to acquire the right of preserving Parasnath from the pollution of secular dwellings, and there is now every probability of the happy termination of an episode, which has deeply stirred and agitated them. I do not know who has started the difficulty about Girnar, which is in the territory of the Nawab of Junaghad. As an Indian prince, he will, doubtless, be able to sympathize with the religious susceptibilities of his Jain subjects, and will refrain from taking any action likely to wound their feelings.

WORDS AND DEEDS.

Mr. Manubhai Bhagubhai, a leading member of the community, who was elected President of the Conference, observed that it was not enough to meet annually and deliver a number of unexceptionable speeches. He regretted that there was no sustained action on their part throughout the year to give effect to the resolutions which were carried by them so enthusiastically at the annual gathering. There is no doubt that their progress is not commensurate with their professions, and the President is of opinion that they must establish provincial, district and zillah associations for the spread of the reform movement, within their respective spheres. I am alive to the enormous difficulties which the Hindus have to face in regard to social and religious reform, and therefore, while admitting the perfect justice of the President's remarks, I, for one, will not assume, in this respect, the role of "the impatient idealist." It is a hopeful sign that the Jains have come to recognize their social and educational shortcomings, and a periodical interchange of healthy ideas is a prelude to reforms which, although they may come too tardily for our wishes, will permeate the general body in the end. And I am glad to observe that the Bhownagar Conference was not signalized merely by a ceaseless flow of words. An educational fund was started, and a sum of Rs. 1,17,000 was subscribed on the spot. The enlightened Maharaja of Bhownagar, who helped the Conference by his personal presence and active support, headed with a donation of Rs. 10,000.

DION.

LONAVLA AND KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, APRIL 14.

Holiday people this last week-end had as pleasant a time here, "as far as weather was concerned," as they could desire. The dull cloudy mornings of Saturday and Sunday were most refreshing, after the scorching heat of the previous week. Walks over the hills on those two particular days were delightful; on the tops, we found ourselves surrounded by nice cool mists, and came in refreshed in mind and body.

General Greenfield has been at Khandalla inspecting, and there have been a good many visitors in motors to these two sister stations. They would have found it a very different story if they had chosen to-day for their run. There is a raging wind and dust being blown sky high. One can only hope that it will subside, and the place become pleasant again, before this week's holidays commence.

The country all around is very interesting. One needs to be a stout-hearted walker to face the distant hills, or climb down into the thickly wooded gorges; either repay one's exertions. The jungles with all their new foliage are lovely. There are lots of berries ripe now, which are a great attraction to many birds, and one can sit under a tree and see, and watch many specimens feeding. The birds have their new plumage and are looking their best as it is mating time. The Corinda is a berry in great demand by all jungle inhabitants, it is just getting ripe. The hill men take toll from the bushes on their way to and from their work. And the hill bears like it, as well as they do the mowar. We do not wish to meet one of these animals, as, although called a sloth, he can move at a great rate; the jungle paths being dusty this dry season it is not difficult to track, if its footprints have once been seen. It is something like a native woman's foot-print, only shortened in the middle. We track one, going and coming to the village tank.

Water is scare, so this should be a good season for shikar. The birds are very thankful for a tub of water in the garden. During the quiet of the early afternoon they come, and have great ablutions and we can watch and photograph them.

I have no society news to send you as there are very few people here at present, but we are reminded there is a world below and beyond and a busy one too, judging by the number of trains that come puffing and grunting up the steep incline—bringing us our papers with news of the outside world to vary our jungle life.

THE PARSI HOSPITAL.

A very interesting ceremony was performed on Wednesday evening when the foundation-stones of the Bai Pirojbai Nasserwanji Wadia Gynæcological Block, the Ardesher Hormasji Wadia Ophthalmic Block, the Framji Hormasji Warden Operation Hall, and the main block of the hospital for male patients were laid by Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, and Mr. B. D. Petit, respectively. There was a fairly large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. At the outset Mr. Jehangir B. Petit announced further donations to the extent of Rs. 50,000 from different ladies and gentlemen; the principal being from Miss Hamabai Framji Dinshaw Petit, in memory of her late mother, Bai Awabai, towards the fund for the training of Parsi nurses, and Rs. 25,000 were contributed by the members of the late Mr. Cawasji Petit's family for a ward in memory of Mr. Cawasji. Mr. Jehangir Petit requested the gentlemen abovenamed to perform the respective ceremonies entrusted to them, which being done, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to those gentlemen, at the instance of Mr. H. A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Rustamji Behramji Jeejeebhoy.

Sir Jamshedji and others briefly acknowledged the compliments paid to them and the proceedings terminated.

THE Rev. S. F. Sykes, Vicar of St. Matthew's Holbeck, Leeds, ascended the spire of the parish church the other day and inspected the new weathervane.

AMERICA'S NEW NAVY.

GREAT BUILDING PROGRAMME URGED.

The Business Side of Arbitration.

THE GREATEST NATIONAL VIRTUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

President Roosevelt has sent a special message to Congress in which he urges the vote of an appropriation for the immediate construction of four battleships of the largest and most approved type.

The President argues that arbitration cannot be relied upon for the maintenance of peace and the Hague Conference has shown the futility of awaiting the limitation of armaments.

To build only two or three battleships yearly, the message continues, is especially unwise, as the United States has a front on two oceans, and it would mean the loss of her rank among the nations and would expose her to insult which she would be unable to resent.

The first and most important of national virtues is the capacity for self-defence.

LATER.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress specially refers to China as an example of the result of the policy of peace at any price.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

The Kidnapping Question.

BRITAIN'S REFUSAL TO RANSOM.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

M. Regnault and General Lyautey have left Tangier for Paris to report on the state of affairs to the Government.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The British Consul at Tangier has announced that the Imperial Government will refuse henceforth to ranson British subjects captured by brigands.

KING EDWARD.

Departure from Biarritz.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

King Edward has left Biarritz and will arrive in London to-morrow.

GERMAN LINER ASHORE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Norddeutsche Lloyd liner "Hohenzollern" has gone ashore at Alghero in Sardinia.

The position of the vessel is growing worse. Her cargo is being transhipped and the passengers will be transferred to the liner "Schleswig."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Fakumen Railway.

THE "TIMES" SYMPATHETIC.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The "Times" in an article, while sympathising with the heartburnings caused by Japan's attitude towards the Fakumen Railway project, recognizes the correctness of the refusal of the Foreign Office to intervene, as the treaty between Japan and China, by which China has engaged not to build a line prejudicial to the Southern Manchurian Railway, must be considered valid.

INCENDIARISM IN BERLIN.

150 Fires in 75 Days.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

One hundred and fifty incendiary fires have occurred in Berlin since February. It is believed that the Garrison Church fire was due to incendiarism.

The trophies destroyed in the church include seventy French flags captured since the wars of 1813.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Further Conferences.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Prince von Bulow, who was interviewed at Rome to-day, said that the main object of the Powers at present was to find a compromise for the Anglo-Russian reform schemes in Macedonia.

Germany's only interest, he said, was the maintenance of unity of the Powers in the Balkan questions.

THE AMUR RAILWAY.

First Reading Passed.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Russian Duma has passed the first reading of the Amur Railway Bill by 213 votes against 101.

AMERICAN BANK RE-OPENS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Borough Bank of Brooklyn, the President of which, Mr. Maxwell, committed suicide after the closing of the Bank in October last, has re-opened business.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Wanamaker of Philadelphia left £4,000,000

THE NEW CABINET.

Formal Meeting of Parliament.

THE MANCHESTER FIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Commons held a formal meeting to-day and issued writs for Manchester and Dewsbury.

Mr. Whiteley announced that the first business on the re-assembling of the Commons would be the second reading of the Licensing Bill.

The House then re-adjourned until the 27th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. T. Buchanan, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, and Lord Fitzmaurice have been appointed members of the Privy Council.

Mr. Winston-Churchill, speaking at Manchester, declared that he had never embarked on a contest with greater confidence. He insisted that free-trade was the vital issue.

The "Daily News" says there is reason to believe that Sir Antony MacDonnell has resigned on the ground that there is no possibility of a scheme of devolution being proposed during the present Parliament.

KAISER AT CORFU.

Dines on the "Implacable."

HIS LOVE OF PEACE.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Kaiser remained over four hours on board the "Implacable" and chatted unrestrainedly with the officers and presented the Commander and the Officers' Mess with life size portraits of himself.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Willie Edouin, the comedian.

IMPORTANT LAW POINT.

Justice Wallis' Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 15.

To day in the Madras High Court, before Mr. Justice Wallis, J. Krishna Rao, barrister-at-law, with P. Thirmula Chari, argued the question whether a barrister could appeal on the original side of the High Court, being instructed by a vakil. He submitted that there was nothing in the rules of the High Court of Madras to show that an advocate should be instructed by an attorney only. A vakil might appear and plead and act in a court, but there was nothing to prevent an advocate from appearing and pleading (*vide* 15 Queen's Bench reports.)

His Lordship passed the following order :—Under section 9 of Letters Patent, advocates, vakils and attorneys were authorised to appear for suitors and to plead or act or to plead as the High Court may, by its rules and directions, determine, and subject to such rules and directions. Rule 533 of the original side rules, which has been made by the High Court, pursuant to above power, provides that an advocate may appear and plead upon all proceedings in court as in chambers. This power is conferred in most general terms, and the rule is not governed by the County Courts Act in England, that an advocate may appear and plead when instructed by an attorney. The effect of the rule is to prevent a barrister from acting, as distinguished from pleading, on behalf of his client, but if the client acts in person or gets an attorney or vakil to act for him, there is, in my opinion, no rule of law to prevent him from retaining the services of an advocate to appear and plead for him. In England it was held by Lord Campbell, C.J., in Bennett vs. Hall, 15 Q. B. D. 171, that when a party appears in person, he has the right to be heard by counsel, if he can get one, although such counsel is not instructed by an attorney. I think the same principle applies where a client does not act in person, but through a vakil, a class of practitioners unknown in England. Both on the wording of Rule 533 and on the authority of this case, I hold there is no rule of law which prevents a party acting by a vakil from being heard by counsel, that is to say, by an advocate, appearing for him. I am only called upon to decide a question of law. I am not called upon to express any opinion as to whether there is or ought to be a rule of etiquette against an advocate appearing on the original side without instruction from an attorney.

Commenting on the above, the "Madras Mail" says a departure has been inaugurated by Mr. Justice Wallis. The order naturally means entire rupture with the traditions of the past. Whether in the changing conditions of civilisation in India and general spread of knowledge in regard to litigation and legal process, it will be an advantage both to litigant public and practitioners, time alone can show ; but that the order will tend in the direction of accentuating the differences between various classes of practitioners seems to be the very likely consequence.

THE VICEROY'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, PORI, APRIL 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Sipri on Monday last and are now in Camp at Pori. His Highness the Maharaja and the Hon'ble the Resident accompanied His Excellency, who has now seen a good part of the country, which will benefit from the new irrigation projects that are under preparation.

SIMLA APRIL 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Gwalior on the 21st instant.

FLOODS IN SWAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

Reports now received show that floods during the past fortnight have done an immense amount of damage in the Swat Valley. The Canal Officer was nearly swept away in his tonga while fording the Batkhela stream on the 8th and his syce was drowned. The levy lines at Chakdarrah were under water and the men had to take refuge in the fort. Two hillmen were killed by lightning about the same date in Simla.

CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE.

Dissatisfaction Prevailing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

The "Statesman," in a special article to-day, says that grave dissatisfaction prevails in the Calcutta Police Force at the changes which are being gradually carried into effect, by which present Superintendents are to be replaced by Deputy Commissioners drafted from the Bengal Police, thus blocking their way for ever to promotion from the rank of Inspector.

CHOLERA has broken out in the Jherria Coalfield and in two days two Europeans died, Mr. Fleming, Manager, Jamadhoba Mine, and his daughter, Marshall. The scourge is playing havoc among the miners.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RECENT COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

Further particulars of the terrible disaster to the torpedo destroyer "Tiger" show that the Battleship 'Prince George," Cruisers "Berwick," "Argunaut," "Gladiator," "Essex," and "Forte" and a torpedo flotilla belonging to the home fleet were manœuvring off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, with lights out. The night was dark, the sea choppy and rain drizzling. The "Berwick" was steaming fast, while the "Tiger" was going 25 knots per hour, when the former crashed into the latter, ripping it from keel to gunwale. The fore end was tilted up almost perpendicularly, carrying Commander W. E. Middleton and most of the deck hands straightway to the bottom. The after part of the vessel kept afloat three minutes, enabling several to grasp spars and bits of wreckage. The rapidity with which the vessel sank left no time for boats to be got out, nor for men below to escape. Several were killed by the impact ; 15 out of the 22 rescued belonged to the engine-room. Splendid discipline was maintained. The Engineer, Lieutenant Venning, jumped aside to escape the "Berwick's" prow. He shouted down : "Take to the engine-room, shut off steam, and all hands escape ;" but the "Tiger" was cut through as if she were an eggshell, and water was already pouring on to the engine plates.

A Convict Cleric.

IMPUDENT IMPERSONATION.

At the Old Bailey, William Tyler, a printer and an ex-convict, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for impersonating a clergyman and actually officiating in a clerical capacity ; also attempting to obtain ordination by means of forgeries.

British Citizen Imprisoned.

INDEMNITY CLAIMED.

A question is to be asked in the House of Commons about the detention of Nicholas Luxemberg, a naturalised British citizen and agent for a London boot manufacturing firm, in a filthy Russian prison for a fortnight. He was arrested at Odessa as a political suspect. An appeal to the British Consul secured his release, but the Russian authorities retained a third of his money. He now claims indemnity.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Situation Practically Unchanged.

WAGE SCALE TO BE RAISED.

The situation in the Telegraph Department has, if anything, improved a little. The latest news to hand states that slowly the better instincts of a few are veneering through a sea of strong emotion, with the result that the number of regular hands seated at the instruments are increasing, appreciably relieving the congestion. The bulk of the men, however, are out on strike and propose to remain there, till, so to speak, their eyes are opened and their hearts lightened. All hope this phase will happen in double quick time. The last little station to go over to the majority is Bankipore, where the men, although ordered to quit their quarters, refuse to do so, thereby raising the question of the equity of the order.'

This is a pretty state of affairs, and its denouement is watched with great interest. It is interesting also to note the attitude of Government towards the men. In addition to effecting a compromise as regards the new system, which will be subject to a thorough test for five weeks, they have, in the person of Mr. Berrington, the Director-General of Telegraphs, issued a notice, wherein they state that the improved scale of pay for signallers will take place from 1st July next, even if it be impossible to work out all the details of the scheme by that date. It is however to be regretted the authorities are not as explicit in their orders as regards the dismissed signallers, which, if adopted, will greatly hasten the issue.

BOMBAY.

The strike in Bombay continues. The men have as yet received no instructions from the General Secretary to the Indian Telegraph Association at Calcutta, and are holding out.

Since the introduction of the Newlands system, the date and time of despatch of telegrams have not been noted. The protests of the various Chambers of Commerce against the absence of the date and time have been considered by the Government, and the old system has been reverted to from yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 15.

A notice put up this afternoon under the orders of the Director-General informs the men that the improved scale of pay for signallers will take effect from the 1st July next, even if it be impossible to work out all the details of the scheme by that date.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey that His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted their recommendation that a definite period should be fixed for the trial of the new system of duties in the Telegraph Department and that a committee be appointed to watch the working of the system, the committee to consist of two officers of Government and representatives of the staff at various places.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

From reports which reach the "Pioneer" from Quetta it is plain that the smuggling of rifles and ammunition through Persian Baluchistan is now proceeding on a larger scale than has previously been known. Gun runners manage apparently to land their cargoes on the coast somewhere west of Gwadar, and from that point caravans carry them northwards towards the Afghan Frontier, in the neighbourhood of Seistan. No great sale for arms is obtainable on the way, but if Afghanistan can be reached, there is a choice of markets either in the interior or in the tribal country, which stretches for hundreds of miles to the north-east. Smugglers vary their prices according to the distance covered by the caravans, and rifles which may be sold cheaply in the Lower Helmand Valley command a high figure by the time they have reached, say the "Durand Line," east of Ghazni. The "Pioneer" suggests that the interception of caravans seems likely to become part and parcel of Frontier duty in those desolate tracts of Baluchistan, which is still a no-man's land, and that it is most undesirable that this illicit traffic in arms should flourish.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Pictures—House-Hunting—Spring.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

THIS is the picture season. Exhibitions of different Societies, and of different artists are distributed over London in the galleries and sub-divisions of galleries. The Royal Academy show is anticipated in many private displays, for which the exhibitors send out cards of invitation, visitors find charming catalogues distributed about the rooms, with the prices of the pictures marked. In this way much excellent work is to be seen, and critics can learn to differentiate between the styles and mannerisms of artists before the Academy walls challenge serious judgments. There is of late years great progress in a general way in Art in England. We may not have the Reynolds, Lelys, and Turners of former days, but we have a much wider stream of painters of no mean talent, and that fact must raise the level of art in the kingdom. The critics who insist on grants will be disappointed, but let them wait, for the great inspired ones will appear some day.

Meanwhile let us see what the Institute of Painters in Water Colours has this season on its walls in Piccadilly. The best picture is undoubtedly Gregory's "Cecilia, Peter and Benjamin," the only one exhibited by the President. It is a charming portrait of a small young person in white, as simple as soft embroidery and wee kid shoes can compass ; a toy woolly rabbit is in her lifted frock, another dressed up, sits on its smart little tail in front of the child. The background is a thicket with rich fern undergrowth. That picture is a joy to look at even for the critic who knows naught of the little lassie. Of the other 494 works of art, there are not a great crowd to be coveted, but there are some. Of landscapes, "Night" by a Burrington, "Wearyfoot Common" by Bruhl, a Dartmoor scene by Walton, "Vine Terraces" by Elgood—a fine piece of colouring—"The Devil's Kitchen" and "The Approach to Idwal" by Cockram, two specially fine, stormy views, "Jerusalem" by Fulleylove, a gray and peaceful scene, would all give enduring pleasure. Pictures with Normandy poplars, in varying degrees of attenuation, are numerous, lonely roads across moors, round hills and through marshes, all somewhat dreary pictures contrast with warm summer Devon landscapes by Warren and "A Delta Pastoral," by Kelly, with its wonderful atmosphere through which a rather tall Eastern woman, balancing a jar on her head, walks in a not too dense grove of plams; the heat haze is over all and the palm fronds are well poised and still. It is a far better picture than the same artist's "Under the Southern Sun," a pallid desert scene, recalling with cruel criticism Rosa Bonheur's "Lions in the Desert." Alice Squire has a very pretty "Field Path" most tempting to follow. A. C. Gould's "Horner Water" is another picture to be annexed. Yeend King, Vice-President of the Society, has four finely finished pictures hung, "Spring in the Chateau Garden" bears the closest inspection. Sea and River 'scapes that tempt one to buy are, Green's "Hurrying to the Sea," a fine rushing stream Swinstead's "Pilchard Boats, Polperro Harbour," Weedon's "Dutch Boats on the Scheldt," a delightfully lazy-looking piece of work and John White's "Sea-Weeders," in spite of its vivid heliotrophic foreground, is a fine picture. "Off Cape St. Vincent" by Dixon has a deep cobalt sea labouring under ships with dull red sails, in all the confusion of a battle, not yet fought to a finish, and is a scene that needs a long distance to tone its strong colours. A "Rainbow over Coniston Fells" is a fine picture that is most alluring. All Arthur Severn's are remarkable for the delicacy of the atmosphere. A Venice scene and a "Cumberland Sunset" are almost as good as the Rainbow. Van Aurooy's "Canal in Amersfoort" is cold but true to nature—and art. "Santa Maria della Salute" by Walters and Dickson's "When the Bridge is open at Cairo" give a soft combination of still water graceful boats and sun-strewn air that is cheering among many sombre pictures. Other rich colour schemes that do not meet with cold condemnation are, Elgood's "Rose Garden," somewhat formal; "In the Arab Quarter, Algiers," by Petrie, "Bound East" by Dixon, Count Seelrendorff's "Acropolis" and "Madonna del Lusso," both bright bold sketches, "The Red Cloak" by Gilbert, "An Arab Marriage," by Major Engleheart, a gay procession of laden camels, and "Larkspur and Red Admirals" by Miss M. Holderness, who has caught her blue flowers admirably, though the butterflies are a trifle dull. Of figures, Ivan Lindhe's "Reveuse" brings the critic back again and again to admire its pose and drawing, though the background is quaint and bizarre to distraction. John Hassall's conception of "Cinderalla" is bold and weird, the result, a scene that might easily vanish on the stroke of midnight. "Queen Mab" by Kheam brings the fairy underworld to view in appropriate colouring.

De la Bere's "Barn-Stormers" is the most distinctive picture in the Exhibition, its bold broad strokes are in strong contrast to the fine finish of most of the other work on the walls. Near at hand is an excellent foil to it in Briggs's "Evening on the River Ken," where trees, river and turf speak of peace and are delineated by the finest brush. A surprising and fantastic sketch is Hal Hurst's "On the Brink." A young man and a maid in diaphanous garments are tripping dangerously near a very flowery precipice. Allegorical and historical pictures, still life and flowers, every kind of animal, even "Free Traders in Council," a large group by Ramsy, can be seen, interiors, nitches, churches, lions drinking—a whole family of them—make for variety on the walls. The crush at the Private View proved the interest felt in the Exhibition. All sorts and conditions of artists came, as well as critics and ignorant picture-lovers. The afternoon hours brought a fashionable contingent, who somewhat carelessly glanced at the pictures and lost no time in securing seats on the comfortable couches where they could chat and admire—or condemn—their neighbour's toilettes.

The Anglo-Indian will soon be returning to England to spend the summer months recruiting and will be face to face with a search for a place to live in, while he and his family are undergoing that doubtful experience. I pity him, for I know a good many, who have embarked cheerfully in house-hunting and are still at the game. It is quite as uncertain and exciting as any other form of sport, just as expensive and as disappointing. It might be called "a house drive" in which agents are beaters, and very bad beaters, too. They bring khubber of house after house entirely different to the kind wanted, but this is only discovered after you have been there. Often the covert is drawn blank so to speak, the house has been already taken, the fact not being entered in the agent's books has led to you being sent on a wild-goose chase as exhausting to your temper as your pocket. If you particularly want a garden to patter about in you are sent to see house after house that has not ten yards of ground attached. If you declare that you must have a fairly modern house, you are given a list of "mansions" with ground and glass enough to keep six gardeners busy. How do such agents ever bring landlord and tenant together recking as little as they do the idiosyncracies of the tenant ! Some people in sheer weariness take a furnished house and escape for a while from the wiles of agents—but time passes and they are again struggling along the thorny path that leads to nowhere. There are of course the few lucky people of a determined nature, who know what they want. Can afford to wait, and pounce when they see it. They get suited. But these are the rulers of the earth who always win.

Then comes the furniture drive, to pursue my simile, with all your friends for advisers. You have your choice of ancient and modern of every style, faked and real. If you know one from the other, that is, can differentiate in price, you are indeed a wise man. If all the old furniture on sale were genuine there is more than enough to have belonged to all the dead and gone great ones of the Kingdom, even including the Druids. But that consideration does not stop the faking by any means. So you can round up your choice and be as happy and extravagant as you like. You can also decide to have things a little different from the Maplesonian, Hamptonian and Waring "Suits" of your neighbours, and, as a crusty Anglo-Indian did lately, send to France for a consignment of furniture. Let Free Traders note this departure. If by the time the family is installed in a comfortable home, the head of it is not gray he may think himself a happy man.

Talking of gray hairs, there is an old saying, the truth of which may be doubted, that if you pull out a white hair, seven others come to the funeral. This is often quoted to prevent persons, who try to preserve their youthful appearance from removing silver tell-tale hairs. Some one, who believed in folk-lore, and who preferred quite white, to specked hair, tried pulling out ten white strands daily, relying on the old saw, for a fine effect in time. If there had been any truth in it the ten daily funerals, multiplied by the years ; the practice was systematically adhered to should have brought the correct number of white-clad mourners and the result should have been a very fine head of snow-white hair. But nothing of the kind came, if beautiful mourners did appear they must have been mostly clad in funeral black. For the general effect contiuned just as grey or specked as before, and the industrious experimenter is defeated, but less credulous. "Sudden fears," according to Byron, can turn hair white in a single night, but even in this age of daring burglars it is not easy to accomplish such a complete lightning change.

The parks are beginning to spread their spring carpets out. Thick rugs of crocuses, yellow, white and mauve, are filling the green spaces here and there, the daffodils will be open in a few days, hyacinths and other bulbs will follow, the trees are slowly unfolding their green leaves, then the beds and borders will be filled with gay flowers, and the summer season will be upon us and will flee away on the wings of the soft west wind to the accompaniment, let us hope, of less rain than usual. But the English spring is still to come and must be seen to be enjoyed. There is nothing like it in this world.

A NOTED TALUQDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

It is not often that a taluqdar defends a criminal case. All the more interest, therefore, attaches to a case recently decided in Barabanee, where Chaudhri Mehdi Hosein Khan, taluqdar of Barauli, in that district, was convicted of harbouring a known offender and with wrongful imprisonment, and sentenced to terms in all to 3½ years. This taluqdar had been convicted some years ago of perjury by the then Deputy Commissioner and by the Judicial Commissioner ; he had also been tried, but acquitted, on a charge of murder, and expelled from the list of darbaris by Government. The case in which he has now been convicted was one of robbery committed by one Khushal Pasi, last September, in the village of Dilwal from his house at Barauli. Kushal absconded and, according to the prosecution, the defendant first attempted to bribe the police into spoiling the case. The thanadar took the money, but entered the fact in his diary. Khushal afterwards alleged that he was twice seen at accused's house in Lucknow, and the conversations between them were put in evidence, when the taluqdar promised Khushal that he would see that he got safe through the case. Finally, on the 15th January, Khushal was arrested. Further offences were charged against Mehdi Hossein, alleged to have been committed by him.

Kali complained at the thana that he was being threatened by the taluqdar. On the 19th being at Barauli the taluqdar threatened his life and said he would spoil the case against Khushal and was given till that evening to make up his mind. Next morning no answer having come from Kali, accused is said to have sent five of his servants to Dilwal, who beat Kali severely and would have done more harm had not they been driven off by the latter's relations, one of the assailants losing his shoes in the scuffle. These at once were carried off by two of the chaukidar's brothers to the thana, but in the meanwhile the defendant hearing what had happened sent about 25 or 30 of his servants to regain the shoes and take Kali and his relations into custody. Kali seeing the crowd hid himself in the next house and escaped, but two of his brothers were carried off to Barauli, beaten and detained for an hour in the defendant's house.

It was sought by the defence to prove that the charges were due to police instigation and enmity of a neighbouring taluqdar, who was at feud with defendant, but as none of the other taluqdars' people were in any way connected with the case as the police were all new to the Thana, and as the evidence was corroborated, the Court declined to accept the plea.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Bombay, April 16.

Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officer as follows :—Honorary Lieut. and Quarter-Master J. P. Watson, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 10th April to 15th November.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS APRIL 15.—Lieut. Chapman, 26th L.C. from England.
Lieut. Shewes Cox, E Lanc Regt. from Satara.
Maj Rettie R F. A. from Trimulgherry.
Maj. Bowane, K. R. Rifles from Jubbulpore.
Lieut. Seymour, Bedfs Regt. from Satara.
Capt. Freault, K. R. Rifles from Jubbulpore.
Capt. Allonson, Brig-Maj. from Secunderabad.
Lieut. Cattrell, R. G. A. from England.
Lt-Col. Thomson, I. M. S. from Poona.
Maj. Everett, Soms L. I. from Poona.
Lieut. Lecky 119 Inf. from Bangalore.
Lt-Col. Beale, I. A. from Karachi.
Lieut. Mackenzie R. F. A. from Hyderabad.
Lt-Col. Hardy, 97 D Inf. from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES, APRIL 15.—Lieut. Dowding, R.A., to England.
Lieut. Trafford, 52nd Sikhs F. F., to England.
Lieut. Waller R. F. A., to England.
Capt. Campbell, A. and S. Highlanders, to England.
Lieut. Morland, Oxford Light Infantry, to England.
Major Vaurenen, 16th Rajputs, to England.
Major-Genl. Mahon, Staff, to England.
Lieut. Carson, R. G. A., to England.
Lt-Col. Armstrong, I. M. S., to England.
Brig.-Genl. Pollode, Staff, to England.
Major Lyle, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to England.
Lieut. Robertson, 21st Cavalry, F. F., to England.
Lieut. Meliss, 10th Jats, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

On the completion of the tenure of his appointment, Major-General Mansfield, Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, is permitted to reside out of India.

Captain Wheeler, 7th Lancers, is appointed to the Command of the 50th Camel Corps at Campbellpore.

Major Holland, 34th Pioneers, is appointed Commandant of the 23rd Pioneers.

Major Gilbert is appointed 2nd in command of the 34th Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lee, Indian Medical Service, retires from the 7th April, and Captain C. Vickers, 14th Rajputs, retires from the 12th September next.

Lieutenant W. B. C. Higgs, 67th Punjabis, is permitted to resign his commission from the 31st March.

Lieutenant Clarke, 69th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the R. F. A. at Fyzabad, on promotion.

FIRE IN SITARAM BUILDING.

About 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a shop belonging to the Bombay Tea Supplying Company, and situated on the first floor of the Sitaram Buildings. The Municipal fire engines arrived immediately on the scene of the fire, but the conflagration was put out before they arrived. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained and the damage done was trifling.

WHILE a game of poker was proceeding at a house in the Avenue Ingres, Paris, six men entered. The leader announced himself as the police commissary, collected £160 which lay on the table, and warned the party to appear at the police-court on the following day. When they did so they were informed that their visitors were swindlers.

PAULINE FAGENBURG, of Philadelphia, put two coins—with which she intended to buy a pair of skates—in her mouth while she played at skipping, and swallowed the money. She wept bitterly at the hospital when the doctors told her they could not get her money back.

AFTER thirty years of blindness, many of them spent in self-support, Miss Alice Hollis, of Port Huron, Michigan, has had her sight restored. The successful operation was performed by Dr. Pagenstecher, the famous oculist of Wiesbaden.

THE PORT TRUST STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have laid a large body of public servants, members of the Bombay Port Trust staff, under a deep sense of obligation by the publication of "Discontent's" letter in your journal of Friday last, setting forth their grievances, and I hope those whose duty it is to keep the staff contented will leave no stone unturned to thoroughly investigate the matter and remedy the evil complained of. The straining has been too long, and it might break the camel's back before long from sheer hopelessness in the cause of receiving a fair and equitable treatment commensurate with the responsibilities of the work entrusted to the staff. Not long ago the Bombay Government, on the representation of the Customs Preventive Service, raised the salaries of Preventive Officers, and every public body in Bombay are seriously considering the advisability or have already sanctioned increased pay on account of changed conditions of living in this great city, and I see no reason why the Port Trust staff should not share in the prosperity of the port.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is no doubt that there exists strong discontent among the subordinates of the Port Trust and this becomes accentuated when they find that no steps are being taken to ameliorate their position although financially the Trust is stronger on the credit side than ever it was before, notwithstanding the liberal rebates allowed to merchants although, as it is, the port is the cheapest in the world.

Surely the officials should be proud to have a body of workers who do not spare themselves in safeguarding the revenues, while they do not participate in the general prosperity. These hard worked men have relied on the humane considerations of the powers that be to do something to equip them better for the struggle for existence which is becoming keener day by day, and it is expected that with a Chairman like Sir Walter Hughes to guide their deliberations the Trustees will not find it difficult to remove the present hardships ; the subordinates fervently hope that the Chairman will interest himself in behalf of his subordinates who have always held him in high regard.

As the finances of the Trust prosper the higher officials benefit by the increase in the shape of enhanced salaries and allowances, but sooth to say, the poor subordinates who have borne the heat and burden of the day and taken an active part in collecting the revenues are left out in the cold although their powers of resistance against the adverse effects of dear provisions and necessaries of life are less and they are more in need of a helping hand.

AN EMPLOYÉ.

APPOINTMENTS IN HYDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to Hyderabad Notes in the *Bombay Gazette* of 31st March kindly permit me to say a few words regarding the employment of Europeans in this State. As you are aware, they have not been employed for their merits or the desire to have a capable man at the helm. He has simply been pitchforked with a fat salary, since the so-called financial improvement of the State. We have had the salaries of at least the Nizam College Teachers (Europeans) greatly increased, although we do not produce a B. A. once in four years, and as for Matriculation passes you have published the woeful results year after year. Another great financial improvement is that an Englishman has recently been imported as an Astronomer on the poor salary of Rs. 1,000 a month and some allowance for house-rent etc. No observatory exists in Hyderabad, and I understand the observer of no observatory is a comparative stranger in that line. Another financial improvement is that we have imported an Englishman for English at the Mint. There is a strong rumour that we are to have an educational European adviser on a fat salary. In most of the Presidency and other colleges that I am personally acquainted with most of the Teachers for the higher branches and where they turn out most brilliant results are natives of India, and their added salaries, do not amount to what we pay for one European teacher here. I do not want to make any attack on anybody, but I am comparing facts. I believe there are many Europeans to be imported fresh from home with absolutely no Indian experience, as the Astronomer. If one recollects what you had said in your issue of the 19th February, there is no wonder "Ichabod" saying that the suspicion is steadily gaining ground that the official tendency just now is to stamp out from its midst Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians. If the revenue of the State were wasted formerly it was amongst its own people and the money remained wholly in the country, but now with the Financial Advisers and the different European officers and fresh schemes and experts for every branch of the administration the money goes out of the country by thousands, contributing largely to our ultimate poverty. If the salaries of the Europeans be compared to those of the Natives of the country I am certain that the balance would lean towards the salaries of the Europeans. In those salaries I do not include the prices of the articles these different advisers and experts are wont to get from England, because every article used in the administration must now be imported in large quantities from England. I wonder what the Swadeshies will say to us.—Yours, &c.,

MULKEE.

Hyderabad, Deccan, April 9.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."

Notable Rendering at the Cathedral.

A large audience foregathered in the Cathedral last night to hear the Cathedral choir's rendering of the Passion music from Handel's "Messiah," in which some fifty odd vocalists and instrumentalists took part, assisted by some well-known local ladies. The concert lasted over an hour and was a veritable delight throughout. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. Edgar Faulkner, who showed his accustomed skill with the baton; Mr. Clement Robinson efficiently accompanied, and Mr. Arnold Schmuck led the orchestra. The gem of the programme was of course the duet "He shall feed His flock," exquisitely rendered by the Misses Clara Procter and Dixon. It was easy to imagine the many long evening hours spent by these two ladies over the piano before the delicate harmony of this noted "Air" was so thoroughly perfected. Miss Procter's voice has the rippling swell, Miss Dixon's the tender cadences, and together their fine soprano notes secured wrapt attention.

Mr. G. E. Thomas was in good voice, but he is of the unemotional school. The Air "He was despised and rejected of men" was taken by Miss Russell, who is not so frequently heard as she might be, and who sang very pleasantly. Mr. G. F. Hill had a wonderful opportunity in the Air "Why do the nations so furiously rage," and he made the old church ring again.

The choir combined to excellent effect, and brought the concert to a close with the "Hallelujah" chorus.

A collection was made for the Organ Fund.

JAPAN is not invariably successful in all her trading operations, though she has made great strides in China and Manchuria of late years. As regards her exports of tea to the United States, she has felt the competition of India and Ceylon very materially. At one period Japan supplied nearly half the tea consumed in the States, but now her share is less than one-third. Indian and Ceylon teas, which were formerly a negligible quantity, now represent some 10 per cent. of the total consumption, and the efforts made to push sales should secure even a larger percentage of the trade. There should be a great future for Indian tea in America, the "Pioneer" thinks, if its merits are persistently kept before consumers there by means of advertisements and other methods which play such a large part in all retail trade in that country.

A PAUPER in the Swindon workhouse, on receiving a little legacy, and having had deducted therefrom the cost of his maintenance, took his discharge with just over £30. After an absence of fifty-eight days he returned with nothing, and informed the master that he had "had a jolly time."

THE JAIPUR DURBAR.

AT the Durbar recently held at Jaipur to celebrate the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on His Highness the Maharaja by the University of Edinburgh, the Hon. Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General, said :—

"Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I regard it as a great piece of good fortune that I am privileged to preside at this ceremony to-day. There is something almost incongruos in my position. Possessed of no academic distinction whatever, I have been asked to take a leading part on a highly academic occasion, among a company of distinguished University scholars. But His Highness has been good enough to attach a high value to local associations and to the old friendship which subsists between us—a value which I hope may suffice, in your eyes as well as in his, to cover the obvious irregularities and deficiencies of the position. And, moreover, I have one strong claim to be the spokesman. There is, I am certain, no one better acquainted than myself with His Highness's high qualifications for the honour which is to-day being conferred upon him in the royal and ancient city of Edinburgh. To all those who have followed his career, two characteristics stand out bright and conspicuous, viz. an enthusiastic patronage of letters and an unbounded charity. These were doubtless the main springs which have led to the result which we are here to celebrate, and it may be taken for granted that they will form the chief subject of the oration which is being delivered in Edinburgh University to-day. His Highness's patronage of literature has resulted in the possession by the Jaipur State of a College which is far in advance of any other in Rajputana, and which has recently met with a higher precentage of successes in the Allahabad University examination than any College under that University. I will not go into details, as these will doubtless be given you later. The other educational institutions of the State are also maintained at a very high level. The Sanskrit College has, I believe, a reputation almost second to none throughout India. Mr. Reid, who some three years ago prepared a report on education in Rajputana, wrote as follows :—When first instituted by the late Maharaja Ram Singh the staff was selected from amongst the ablest Sanskrit scholars in India, and the high fame then established has been and is being well maintained. Instruction is given in Grammar, Literature, Philosophy, Nyaya and Vedanta, Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine and the Vedas. Examinations are held annually by distinguished Sanskrit scholars and titles conferred, and these titles it is held are in no way inferior to the more widely recognised titles of Benares and Lahore. Secondary education is represented in Jaipur by three Anglo-Vernacular Schools under State management, having 1,172 pupils and by seven similar schools under private management with 743 pupils.

"I observe in the reports on Education in Jaipur that the Director, Mr. Sanjiban Ganguli, complains that primary education is still not as advanced as it should be. I hope, however, indeed I cannot, doubt that the impetus which is given to the cause of education by the enthusiasm at the centre will gradually spread in widening circles till it embraces all the country, and that we shall in time see primary schools springing up spontaneously in all parts of the State, not excluding the estates of Jagirdars. Before I leave the subject of education, I must refer briefly to two other institutions for which Jaipur is justly celebrated—I refer to the Museum and to the School of Art. These have both blossomed from the same wide and liberal patronage which I have already referred to; and I think it will be admitted that the Museum is a model of its kind both in its design and in its contents, while in the School of Art the Jaipur Durbar have made a genuine effort to supply the need which is now being felt so widely for some form of a more practical and technical education than can be given on the Arts side of our University teaching in India. You will realise, gentlemen, from the mere catalogue of educational activities in Jaipur which I have given above, that His Highness has fully established his claim on this ground only to the honour which has been conferred on him, and before leaving this aspect of the subject, I wish also to express my own recognition of the assistance which the Jaipur State generally, and His Highness in particular, have always given to the great Rajput College in Ajmer, the Mayo College, and my own satisfaction that His Highness's long and sustained efforts in the cause of education have received this high recognition from the University of Edinburgh, and that through him honour has been done to a State which has always taken so strong a lead in these matters in this country of Rajputana.

"But the second item already referred to—viz., His Highness's unbounded charity—will perhaps be regarded as furnishing even stronger grounds for this distinction. I will not attempt to catalogue His Highness's charities. But I will venture, if he will permit me to put just one point that will serve as illustration. In the struggle of 1899-1900, when Jaipur, like almost every other State in Rajputana was engaged in trying to save its poorer classes from starvation, the resources of the State must obviously have been subjected to a very heavy drain. Yet that was the moment, just at the close of the famine, that His Highness selected to inaugurate his great philanthropic scheme known as the Indian Peoples Famine Trust, starting it with a nucleus of 16 lakhs, to which 4 lakhs more were added before 1905 ; again in the year of 1905 there was a famine in the land, less severe it is true, but yet involving great losses in revenue and heavy direct expenditure on famine relief. His Highness again took this opportunity to contribute, in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; another large grant to the same fund. I have sometimes almost doubted whether His Highness's charity really begins at home, and I have seldom known anyone whose philanthropy is guided more patently by the principles to which Wordsworth gave expression in his "Ode on my own old College"—on King's College, Cambridge—

> Give all thou canst, High heaven rejects the lore
> Of nicely calculated less or more.

"These things, gentlemen, being generally recognised in India, it is satisfactory to find that their name has gone out into that other land beyond the seas with which we are all kin. It will be recognised by all that the distinction which the University of Edinburgh has this day conferred on His Highness is most fitting, and not only all of us who are gathered here to-day, but many thousand others who are not able to be present, will rejoice that His Highness has received so well deserved an honour."

The Honourable Mr. Colvin, on the conclusion of his speech, introduced Babu Sanjiban Ganguli, the Principal of the College, who read an address to His Highness, which contained the following passages :—

"We rejoice that the ancient and renowned University of Edinburgh should have singled you out, amongst all the Rulers of India, to confer this distinction upon you—the highest the University has to give—and all the more so that this is the first time that such a distinction has been conferred upon a Ruler of India by that University. The University of Edinburgh holds a high rank among the Universities of the world : students attracted by the renown of its Professors from all parts of the world are to be found within its walls. It has on its class rolls the names of men who have become famous in every rank of life. Members of the Royal Family have received part of their education within its precincts, and on the roll of those who have received its honorary degrees are the names of numerous distinguished men. Is it to be wondered at, then, that this degree is much coveted, and when obtained, most highly valued ? It is interesting to note that among those who have received the same degree as Your Highness has just now received, are Lord Elgin, a former Viceroy of India, and now Colonial Secretary, Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, all of whom have now, or have had, some connection with India. This honour from the University of Edinburgh is a tribute to Your Highness's high worth and princely virtues."

When this address was read Rao Bahadur Babu Sansar Chander Sen, M. V. O., Senior Member of Council, read the speech on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja which was as follows :—

"Mr. Colvin and Gentlemen,—I am desired by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur to thank the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin very warmly for so kindly responding to the invitation to be present at this celebration in honour of the graduation ceremonial being held this day at Edinburgh, when His Highness will receive "in absentia," the honorary degree of LL.D. His Highness desires specially to make mention of the great kindness of Mr. Butler, who, at much inconvenience to himself, is here present to-day. This honour His Highness greatly appreciates. His Highness also desires to thank specially those distinguished graduates, who have come from considerable distances to do him this honour. The ceremony we are now observing is quite unique, not only in the history of Jaipur, but in that of the whole of Rajputana, and it was fitting that there should be this celebration, for His Highness is sensible that a great honour has been conferred upon him. His Highness gives cordial thanks to the Principal of the College and Director of Public Instruction, and to the Principal of the Sanscrit College for their loyal addresses. From these addresses you will see how education has thriven in this State. It has always given His Highness great pleasure to encourage learning in this State as far as it is in his power, and this, I am at liberty to assure you, will continue to be the policy of His Highness.

"Gentlemen, this splendid building in which we are now assembled is the Maharaja's College, which is attended by about 1,200 students. The Principal has given in a short compass an account of the successive steps taken by which the school of 1844 has attained now to the high position of a distinguished college, quaified to train students for passing examinations for the highest degrees given in India. This progress is very gratifying to His Highness. Besides English, the Oriental languages—Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi—are taught, a second High School is maintained in a state of efficiency in another part of the city, and about 60 Primary Schools are to be found in the districts. His Highness has asked me to announce that as a token of his interest in, and his appreciation of,the educational work done,and in memory of this happy occasion, he has decided to give an additional annual grant to the College of Rs. 10,000. It is his desire that part of this sum should be allotted for scholarships to enable a certain number of students to study Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining and Agriculture in Indian Colleges, where these subjects are taught so that when they are fully trained their services many be utilised in the State. As to whether this grant will be continued every year will depend on conditions not under our own control. Gentlemen, you have had an opportunity to-day of seeing a number of the graduates of this College walking in procession with His Highness. They are now engaged in serving the State in various departments. The College is doing a good work in supplying for the State such well-trained men, and with the advice of the Resident, which is always cheerfully given, there is no doubt that these well-educated young men will secure greater efficiency in the administration of the State.

"It has been a great pleasure to His Highness to hold this celebration, and His Highness hopes that both the teachers and students of the College will be stimulated to make greater efforts than they have yet put forth to maintain the highest standard of the College. Gentlemen, His Highness again desires me to thank you all for the honour you have done him in being present here to-day."

After this speech was delivered His Highness distributed garlands and "atar" to his guests, and this most interesting ceremonial came to an end.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, yesterday, Mr. A. G. Dovey presided.

The following is the directors report. Your directors beg to submit the audited balance-sheet and abstract of profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1907. The result of the year's working, as will be seen from the statement of profit and loss, is a balance to the Credit of Rs. 95,613-15-11 including Rs. 7,019-2-7 being the balance brought forward from the previous year's account. Your directors propose the following appropriation of this amount. To a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 2,000 shares, free of income tax, Rs. 70,000, to be written off for depreciation of machinery Rs. 15,000, buildings Rs. 5,000, to be carried to insurance fund account Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the office and mill establishment as bonus Rs. 1,500, total Rs. 92,500. Leaving a balance of Rs. 3,113-15-11 to be carried forward to next year's Account. The agreement, dated 24th day of September 1883, between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers, terminates in September next. Pursuant to power given to your directors, by article 103 (5), your directors have, with the consent of the secretaries and treasurers, entered into a new agreement with them, for a further period of fifteen years, commencing from the 24th day of September 1908, at a remuneration of ten per cent. Commission on the net profits, which remuneration is no case to be less than rupees ten thousand in any one year.

The directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1907 was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared.

The appoint of Mr. A. G. Dovey, as a Director was confirmed. Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, and I. Powell, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Jumnadas Purmanandas, and Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardonji were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

SHOLAPOOR MILL.

The thirty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on yesterday afternoon at Tamarine Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas presided. The following is the directors' report.

Your Directoos have the pleasure to submit to you their report on the operations of the company together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1907. It will be seen from the balance sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 6,73,855-10-1 including Rs.2,438 7-11 brought forward from last year's account. This result the directors consider to be satisfactory, deducting from the above sum Rs. 1,40,000-paid as an "ad interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 175-per share for the half year ended on the 30th June 1907, there remained Rs. 5,33,855-10-1 from which your directors have set aside the folloing sums:—Reserve fund account Rs. 2,50,000, Deterioration of machinery account Rs. 1,00,000, Dividend reserve account Rs. 10,000, Renewals of buildings and godowns account—Rs. 25,000; Total Rs. 3,85,000. From the available balance of Rs. 14,8,855-10-1. your directors recommend appropaiations as under:—Dividend for the 2ndhalf year ended 31st December 1907 at Rs 175 per whole and Rs. 87-8-0 per half share making for the whole year Rs. 350 equal to 35 percent. per annum Rs. 1,40,000, bonus to the employes of the Company Rs. 7,500, Balance to be carried forward to the account of 1908. Rs. 1,355-10-1, Total Rs. 1,48,855-10-1.

The director's report was adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 175 per share was declared. The retiring directors Messers. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas and Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama were re-elected and Messrs. Hurjivandas Soonderdas and Krishnanath A. Kirtikar were reappointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

The ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company Limited was held yesterday afternoon at No. 15-17 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Eknath Bagunath Khote, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The following extracts are taken from the directors' export:—

The board now submit the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December last. After providing Rs.15,000 for payment of the interest on the debentures the profit and loss account shows a balance of Rs. 50,219-15-6 inclusive of Rs. 42,256-1-3 brought forward from last account. From this balance a sum of Rs. 42,000 must be set aside as representing recoveries from the Pool Account of 1902-3 which still continue the subect of pending litigation leaving a balance of Rs. 8,219-15 6 now available for disposal. The Board recommend that this sum be dealt with as follows:—To be placed to deterioration and renewal account Rs. 5,000; To be applied in reduction of the expenses in connection with the renewal of debentures, Rs. 714-6-0 To next year's account Rs. 2,505 9-6, Rs. 8,219-156-. The quantity of ice sold shows an increase of about 13 per cent over that of the previous year. The cost of fuel again shows a substantial rise. As mentioned in the last year's report, the Company has been obliged owing to the construction of the new Docks to alter the arrangements for pumping up sea-water for condensing purposes. When all the Ice machines are at work, the steam producing capacity of the Boilers is insufficient to cope with the extra work under the new conditions. The Boilers have therefore to be worked over their economical point which results in a large consumption of fuel. After carefully going into the matter your directors decided to buy a new sea pump, boiler and iron chimney, and as the Green's Economiser erected in 1895 was worn out, a new one was also ordered. When these additions to the plant have been made the cost of working will be considerably reduce and the efficiency of the Factory much improve. The construction of the new Docks has also necessitated the closing of the Company's Frere Road Factory purchased in the year 1879 from Mr. Cutler. This Factory has of recent years been used as an auxiliarly during the hot season. Part of the plant being old and out of date has been sold by auction and part removed to the Mody Bay Factory. The proceeds of the plant sold being applied with the consent of the Trustees of the Debenture holders, towards defraying the cost of the above mentioned new plant purchased in substitution thereof. The closing of this Factory will effect a saving in working expenses.

The directors' report was adopted.

The retiring directors' Mr. Eknath R. Khote and Dr. Dhunjee Shaw H. Patel were re-elected and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Mr. Nesserwanjee Soorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Scots.

A very interesting Hockey match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday afternoon between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Scots, and resulted in a win for the visitors by three goals to *nil*. The play was a very keenly contested one and there was nothing to choose between the teams. The Royal Scots, however, possess a splendid goal-keeper in Wilson, who proved a tower of strength to his side, and his saves were admirable.

Starting play punctually at 6 p.m., Royal Scots at once assumed the offensive, but the Gymkhana soon returned and a dangerous hit was cleverly warded off by the Scots' goal-keeper. Another attack on the visitors' flags followed and again Wilson saved. A third attack followed but the ball missed the post by a few inches. Now followed up and down play, but the goals were never in danger. At call of half time, neither side had scored. On resumption of play, Royal Scots again attacked the Gymkhana outposts and soon a corner was given against the Gymkhana and Evans utilized it to send the ball through between the Gymkhana flags. A second goal was shortly added by Powell by a straight hit and, from another corner, Henderson scored a third one. Gymkhana now carried war to the opposite end but all their efforts to score proved fruitless, the play continuing to be fast and hotly contested. Scores:—

Royal Scots	3 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

Teams:—

Royal Scots.—Goal: Wilson; Backs: Watson and Mackenzie; Half-backs: Bartlet, Powell and Evans; Forwards: Parkes, Henderson, Collins, Lucas and Shaw Cross (Captain.)

Bombay Gymkhana.—Goal: Hardie; Backs: Ward and Baker; Half-backs: Morris, Christie, and Glover; Forwards: Shoebridge, Ayscough (Captain), Hearson, Grayburn and Johnstone-Smith.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

An informal meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay was convened by His Excellency the Governor at Government House on the 14th instant, to consider what steps should be taken in Bombay to collect subscriptions for the Indian Famine Fund which was recently inaugurated by the Viceroy. The following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Sir Walter Hughes, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Gordhandas Kattau, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, Mr. Dorab J. Tata, Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdas, Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji, Rao Bahadur Kharamsey Damji, Mr. Dinshaw E. Vachha, Mr. Ratanji Mulji, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Fazulbhoy C. Ibrahim, and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

Among those invited but unable to attend were:—Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dixit, Mr. Narotam M. Goculdas, and Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas.

In opening the proceedings, His Excellency the Governor briefly explained the present situation in the afflicted provinces. He thought that the people of the Presidency of Bombay might well do something to aid their less fortunate brethren as a mark of their gratitude for the generous assistance that was received during the Famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.

After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the gentlemen present should form a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions,to be sent to the Central Committee in Calcutta for distribution in the distressed areas.

At the general request of the meeting, His Excellency readily consented to become President of the Committee; and the following office-bearers were unanimously elected:—

Chairman—The Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott.

Secretaries—Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. R. B. Vassanji Khimji, Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Mr. D. J. Tata.

It was also resolved to invite Mr. J. Begbie, Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, to discharge the duties of Honorary Treasurer.

Before the meeting broke up, a considerable amount was promised towards starting the fund.

The following is a list of subscriptions promised:—

	Rs.	Sent in.
His Excellency Sir G. S. Clarke	500	
D. J. Tata	2,000	
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,000+1,000	
Sir Sassoon David	1,000	
B. D. Petit	1,000	
Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.	1,000	
Dwarkadas Dharamsey	1,000	
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	500	
Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott	400	
Dr. Dimmock	250	
Sir Walter Hughes	250	
Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn		250
Total	8,900	1,250

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Committee considered a letter to the Corporation from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Merwanji Kaikhusro, in which they objected to a Plague Camp erected on a portion of the reclaimed site at Gilder Tank and requested that orders might be issued for the removal of the Camp.

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter stated that he did not see the necessity of removing the Camp at present.

The Executive Health Officer, in a letter to the Commissioner, stated:—"I have the honour to state that a health camp was constructed in this locality not far from the present site during the epidemic season every year, and it was never found to be the means of spreading infection in the locality. The fears entertained by the complainant are therefore groundless. The old site was not available this year and as there was no other suitable place for a health camp in the locality, the present site was selected for the purpose. The distance between the residence of the client of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer and the nearest shed on the east is 200 feet, and that between his house and the camp privies is 265 feet. The Resolution of the Corporation mentioned by Mr. Merwanjee's Solicitors refers to the utilization of the site for any permanent building. The camp is temporary and will be removed after the plague season is over."

The Committee resolved to send the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the applicant be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The Professor Milne, at the Royal Institution, said that when in Canada, at a meeting of the British Association, he was invited to give a lecture. The clock struck eight as he started, and he went on all right. At a quarter past everything was going splendidly and he talked till he got to the last sentence. He then looked at the clock, and saw that it was pointing to twenty past eight. He was horrified, and, looking at the serried ranks in front of him, he determined that they should not think that a man who had come from England had said all he had got to say in twenty minutes. So he began a story to spin out the time. He saw that Lord Kelvin was looking a bit puzzled, but he went on with the yarn till someone hit him on the back, and muttered in his ear, "Shut up, Milne; you have been talking an hour and a half. The clock has stopped."

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's mail steamer "Macedonia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashmore, Mr and Mrs W S
Baker, Mr F A
Barry, Miss O
Blaker, Miss
Carruthers, Mrs J and 4 children.
Coyle, Mr A H
Doyne, Nurse
Egerton, Mr and Mrs R W
Esche, Mrs
Evans, Mr W M
Fakruddin, Mr
Forester, Mrs
Goncuddin, Mr

Green, Mr J
Hare, Mr W
Harris, Mrs
Khaya, Sayed
Livingstone, Mr D
Marriott, Mr G
McBen, Mr W A
McDonough, Dr J O G
Milnes, Mr W
Mistri, Mr D
Morrison, Mrs
Radcliffe, Mr L P
Sharvell, Mr G H
Smith, Miss H M
Vincent, Major H V

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews, Mr W
Benson, Revd E E
Blake, Mr F
Bond, Mrs F G
Bruce, Mr E
Bulkley, Mr and Mrs W
Deane, Rev A B
Dickens, Ven. Archdeacon
Dickens, Mrs
Edye, Mrs
Grant, Mr R
Hawkes, General
Hawkes, Mrs

Heslldine, Mrs
Holloway, Col E L
Hume, Capt and Mrs
Johnson, Dr H
Molony, Rev P J
Phillips, Mr W H S
Phillips, Mrs H M
Smith, Dr A
Sorabji, Mr S
Sorter, Capt R Mc E
Saunders, Mrs
Wilson, Lt-Col and Mrs C C

FOR KARACHI.

Bretherton, Mrs H M and 2 children
Bretherton, Miss
Colston, Mr C
Cowdell, Miss W E

Davis, Major G J
Gibbs, Mrs A A
Lorniz, Miss
Marshall, Mr R D
Voyle, Lt-Col H E

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "IMPERATOR."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, at 8-30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 7 a.m. sharp:—

Alexander, Mr and Mrs J
Ames, Mr E H
Butler, Mr W
Beck, Revd Canon J H
Bown, Mr C
Borden, Miss Mary
Burns, Mrs C L
Bausher, Mr and Mrs H
Bridge, Mr G
Bevan Petman, Mr C
Boeckel, Mr H
Crofton, Mr
Cotter, Mr H S
Cowen, Mr L
Corsbie Miss D
Cobbold, Mr and Mrs H R
Chopins, Mr and Mrs J F
Chopins, Miss
Cerchiari, Mr F
D'Angelis, Mr G
Denso, Mr W
Dickinson Price, Mr E
Dixon, Mr and Mrs F J
Dallas, Miss M
Granville, Miss H
Hargreaves, Mr W
Hamer, Miss F
Horst, Mr W P Vonder
Hubert, Revd and Mrs A J and 2 children
King, Mr C
Koelliker, Mr J A
Kerr, Col
Kerr, Miss

Kidd, Capt
Lloyd, Miss L
Lebach, Mr
Mukhi Aloomal Tejmull
McDonald, Mr G R
Meebold, Mr A
Mellis, Col E
Moore, Major
McIver, Miss
Neville, Mr
Newitt, Mrs L
Newitt, Miss
Pearson, Mr C
Pease, Mrs S
Polacco, Mr G
Protze, Mr and Mrs R
Rittstieg, Mr G
Reimer, Miss
Roberts, Lt and Mrs C
Sandeman, Mrs
Spiers, Mrs R
Shrout, Mr
Sutherland, Mr and Mrs
Steiger, Miss D
Stouber, Revd and Mrs, 4 children and 2 infants
Sharling, Mr and Mrs C C
Tassing, Mr R
Ungefroren, Mr
Wadley, Mr and Mrs A J, and child
Wells, Mr and Mrs H S
Wense, Mr and Mrs G

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "CALEDONIEN."

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritinres Company's steamer "Caledonien" from Ballard Pier to-day. There will be the usual medical inspection of Cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 11 a. m. sharp. Native Servants, Ayahs and Deck pessengers must be present at the Prince's Dock Disingfecting Shed at 9-30 a. m. with all their baggage.

Ahmed Mirza, Mr M
Ahmed, Mr M
Ambalal, Mr B
Amratlal, Mr C
Borradail, Col H
Bamboat, Mr D N
Bright, Mr F C
Brito Moura, Lieut
Berg, Mrs and 3 children
Calnan, Mrs D
Casperz, Mrs and Miss
Carnarish, Mrs
Caracalla, Mr
Cruddas, Major H W
Cassels, Major E K
Chinoy, Mr J A
Dibb, Mr H R
De Morgan, Mr
Dellaporta, Mr
De Roquefeuil, Bon and Baness
Dunbar, Lieut A J
D'ffolliott-Powell, Mr & Mrs
Dubash, Mr E N
Edgar, Mr W H
Erulkar. Mr D S
Fraser, Mr and Mr H C
Geidt, Hon Justice and Mrs B G
Gipson, Mr W C
Gillan-Webb, Lieut H A
Goldberg, Mr
Green, Mr
Hassan, Major
Houghton, Mr P
Hyder, Mrs H
Hamid, Mr
Jafer Hussain, Mr
Jones, Mr Z N
King, Mr and Mrs
Kirtikar, Mr N V
Kerrawalla, Mr
Limjee N Banajee, Mr
Luquet, Mr
Lalwali, Mr M L
Lalwali, Mr J L
Loving, Mrs
Leslie, Lieut
Leach, Lieut F J
Mullan, Mr G
Muir-Masson, Mrs
Mouraj, Mr G G

Morton, Mr E S L
Meer Ahmed Ali, Mr
Mervan Irani, Mr
Magill, Mr
McPherson, Revd E C
McCleverty, Lieut
Mellnish, Mr
Mushet, Mr J M
Mhaskar, Mr
Mehta, Mr and Mrs D B
Mehta, Mr B D
Mehta, Miss B D
Madon, Mr and Mrs B F
Oxley, Lieut R
Onishi, Mr
Ostrihan, Lieut M
Prudhomme, Mr A F
Pierpont, Mr B H
Pinches, Capt G
Rank, Mr J
Rebber, Mr J J
Ramsden, Col & Miss W C
Russell, Lieut E C
Shere, Mr M A
Sister, Marie
Spinner, Mr J G
Swinton Jacob, Col Sir and Lady
Shivdas, Dr
Stuart, Mr and Mrs C A R
Stuart, Miss
Stuart, Mr P
Shahani, Mr P S
Santran, Mr
Scervai, Mr J F
Shapoorjee, Mr F J
Shapoorjee, Mr S J
Syed, Mr Zainndin Hussain Khan
Schneider, Mr
Sawyer, Mr G H
Taylor, Lieut
Tubbs, Mr A H
Tullack, Mrs
Tavares, Dr A
West, Mr D G
Whitley, Mr R
Walker, Mr W J
Woodward, Mr G H
Warker, Mr H W
Wepzil Mr. W and infant
Zubair, Mr S M

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of Telegrams remainining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

From Rangoon, Oriental, Bombay; from Kalimpong, Nellie Mackenzie Passenger Egypt, care of Peninsular Oriental Agents; from Kohima, F. Menaban Esqr., Passenger Marmora Bombay; from Naini Tal Cantt., Mrs. Makins P. and O. Company Bembay; from Bordubikd, Joy P. O. Marmora P. O, Agents Bombay; from Chairagarh, Pountage Bombay; from Shiraz, Verdur Bombay; from Rangoon, Nursi Lejsee Bombay Musjid; from Katiasgarh, Rowa Bombay; from Darjeeling, Macpherson care of Mirgong Bombay; from Sehore, Oslo Bombay; from Chittagong, Shire Words Bombay; from Veraval, Habib Ali Bombay Masjid; from Almora Marshall Crommelin Bombey; from Porbandar, Sundarji Kalidas Ghorsamal Company Post No. 7 Bombay; from Malakand, M. W. Clifford Admirally House Bombay; from Mahableshwar, Kalyansavala Bombay; from Delhi, Balian Khakhar; from Banigram, F. P. Dinon S. S. Egypt Bombay; from Sholapur City, Sahebram Bhawanitam Bombay.

A pedlar, named William Sands, of Christchurch who was arrested for being drunk at Bournemouth, was found, on being searched, to have £143 19s. 9d. in gold and silver in his possession.

Miss Ada Dyas, whose death has occurred at Seaton, Devonshire, was one of the cast in Dion Boucicault's "Hunted Down" (produced at the St. James's Theatre in 1866), when Henry Irving made his first hit in London, as Rawdon Scudamore. Miss Dyas went to America in 1874, being the first Englishwoman to run her own company in the United States, an undertaking which proved to be a financial success. Her last important part was at the Lyceum, when she appeared in Irving's revival of "King Lear," in 1892.

THE SEVA SADAN.

Who does not know that our national progress is arrested, and in many ways made impossible, by the treatment we accord to our women and to what are called the depressed classes? The women of a country are at least as important a national asset as the men. If they are less prominent in some respects, they are decidedly more important in other respects. What can be more important to a race than its future mothers, who have to mould the destinies of the future generations, to form their character and to fit them for the battle of life? For all the higher spiritual purposes of a race, woman is of course the superior factor. Similarly, our depressed classes—the original masters of India—are, as it were, bones and muscles of the country with whom mainly rests her agricultural, industrial and manufacturing prosperity, and on whom she has primarily to depend for security within and without.

And how have we treated these two great factors of our national progress? We have neglected them more or less, whilst busying ourselves with and ever-growing monopoly of knowledge, material wealth and power. We have suffered millions upon millions of them to live for centuries in ignorance of even the elementary laws of sanitation, hygiene, medicine; of arts and crafts; of all the avenues to knowledge that sweetens and elevates human existence. And the result, according to the Karmic law, has been disastrous to ourselves. We have had to put up with untold misery and degradation, with moral and physical suffering, most of it preventible but which our short-sightedness did not allow us to prevent. Meanwhile, the growth of competitive industrialism, especially in our larger towns and cities, has tended to intensify the evils, whilst the progress maintained by the higher classes and by the male population generally, and the comparative stagnation of the depressed classes and of the women, have become a source of increasing social misery and retarded the natural growth of the race. The condition of our mill-hands, to take a small class, is going from bad to worse. Their home-life is being destroyed; men and women alike are taking to all sorts of evil habits; the children are neglected almost entirely in infancy, and set to work amid unhealthy surroundings as soon as they can be used as earning machines. This is only one instance of how, instead of improving with the alleged general improvement, our working classes have deteriorated both morally and physically, clinging tenaciously,on the one hand to out-of-date customs and usages which impede progress, and, on the other, succumbing to the temptations of town life from which they have but few earnest well-wishers to save them. Few of us, indeed, realize the magnitude of this and similar evils that have grown around us, and many of us, unfortunately, consider the evils to be inevitable. Among the minority, however, there are earnest souls to be found here and there who, having realized the evils of moral and social degradation, of the enforced isolation of the depressed classes and the gulf widening between men and women, are striving hard to deepen and broaden the basis of national life and to awaken national consciousness. All honour to these individual workers. But to be really effective and far-reaching, their efforts need to be focussed, to be organized and systematized. Thus only can they bring about national progress. What the country needs most for the purpose is a Society of Women-Workers, trained at a central Home, with a common programme and a common unsectarian aim in life, that of sympathizing with, and working among, women as visitors, lecturers, nurses, instructors, rescuers, helpers; as healers of heart and soul and body—doing good by stealth, humbly and lovingly as daughters and servants of God. In a word, they are to be missioners with a distinct mission in life, that of becoming Sisters of Mercy, rendering public service in every direction, making themselves useful in a true sisterly spirit to all who need their trained experience.

The Seva Sadan undertakes to put these workers in the way of acquiring practical experience. It proposes to gather together a number of lady volunteers, to maintain and educate them free of cost, to bring together all earnest women workers, differing, it may be, in faith and hope, but not in charity; allowing to each the full exercise of religious and personal freedom, subject only to such discipline as the Committee think to be necessary for the success of the institution and for the common welfare of the Sisterhood. The principal object of the Sadan will be to form character, to foster unity of purpose and aim, and to develop the special quality disclosed by each inmate for the special service she may desire to undertake in after life. One may undertake a lecturing campaign; another may prefer the quieter role of taking classes, visiting Zenanas or the homes of the poor, offering advice and help; and a third may instal herself in the sick-room, becoming a Florence Nightingale; a fourth may, like Elizabeth Fry, succour women prisoners; a fifth may assuage the grief of unhappy girl-wives and widows; a sixth may rescue some erring sister from a life of shame or prevent the commission of sin; and so on. On return to the Sadan after the day's work, the Sisters will sit together in loving union, comparing notes, retailing their experiences, cheering and fortifying one another for work to be done on the morrow.

The promoters of the Seva Sadan intend to take a large house in Bombay, where Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi Sisters may live, each group according to its own habits of life, each studying her own subject under competent teachers, or doing her own special work under kindly supervision, each attending school, college, hospital or lecture-room at stated hours, and each looking after the wants and requirements of her own clientele of women and children. Of these she will have many in ordinary times to attend to. And in days of famine, plague and other epidemics, she will have much larger material on which to exercise her talent and her God-given tenderness. We should like, if funds permitted, to have a number of respectable widows and orphans on or near the Seva Sadan premises, with whom our missioners might open their day's work, as a sort of object lesson and an earnest of the larger work to be done out of doors.

To carry out these and kindred objects we claim the co-operation of our public men. We appeal in particular to our merchants, mill-owners and other captains of industry, and to the educated class in general, to come to the aid of the Seva Sadan, each according to his own capacity and inclination. There is room here for workers of all castes and creeds in almost every sphere of public usefulness, and for the exercise of every form of sympathy.

Above all, we appeal for the support of enlightened Indian ladies, of whom there are many in every province, though not always accessible, on whose co-operation mainly depends the success of this movement. It is the woman's cause we are pleading for; and women are expected to be the mainstay of the Seva Sadan, both as regards pecuniary help and personal exertion.

A Seva Sadan Society, with a responsible committee, will forthwith be formed at Bombay. The internal management will be left to lady-workers, whilst most of the other work will be attended to by gentlemen.

Rs. 12,000 have already been guaranteed by two friends as current expenses for the first year; and another sum of Rs. 9,000 has been set apart for the Endowment Fund towards which large donations are expected.

Donations and subscriptions may be sent in to the National Bank of India, Bombay; and applications for admission to the Seva Sadan may be sent to Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C. S., Ahmedabad.

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

Some beautiful new carriages costing £4,000 each, have been built by the Orleans Railway Company for passengers to Biarritz and Bordeaux. There are boudoirs for the ladies' beautifully furnished with silk-covered armchairs and sofas, and in the ladies' toilet-rooms are nickel-plated curling tongs, with electric stoves to heat them. For the men there are smoking-rooms, a library, electric cigar lighters, and other comforts, and each compartment looks more like a club smoking-room than a compartment of a train.

Syward Lodge, a small suburban residence, near Dorchester, has changed hands at a remarkable figure. It was for some years the abode of a Weymouth draper. When the town council erected the municipal sewage disposal works close to his house the owner brought an action against the authority, and was successful in obtaining an injunction. The town council carried it to the Appeal Court and lost, and large sums were spent in the litigation, which has extended over several years. A settlement has just been arrived at, the town council buying the house for £10,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Senator 3,048 tons Captain F. R. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 12 passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's, steamer Islami 1,604 tons, Captain A. Newby A. I. N. A., arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo 35 cases opium and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Fairpurt, 2,433 tons, Captain G. Greig arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Newport with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, 2,509 tons Captain R G Becket, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Yebosbi Maru 2,992 tons Captain B Kon, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Yokohama &c with a general cargo.

The steamer Umzumbi 2,138 tons Captain H A Mitchell will sail to-day for Middlesborough &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H M Cutbush will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 95 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Lilehfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 15.

Alcana	2312	Morgan		W & A G Co
Budree	1439	Lloyd		H A Hassum
Bulimba	1607	Sewell		M M & Co
Braziliana	2438	Temblejee		The Captain
Caspian	2317	Capman		W & A G Co
Caledonia	3529	Peters		P & O Co
Clan Forbes	2589	Becket		F M & Co
Egypt	4178	Summers	London...11-4	P & O Co
Franbdale	3100	Kiddi		T M & Co
Fultala	2701	Allen		M M & Co
Fairport	2433	Greig		F M & Co
Gerd	750	Andreasen	Bangkok	F F C & Co
Hartport	2503	Holman		M M & Co
Inchbarva	2572	Nicholas		W & A G Co
Islami	1604	Newby		B & P S N Co
Kazembe	2936	Anderson		P & O Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen		W & A G Co
Leodiana	2128	Clower		M M & Co
Labuan	2294	Ross		W & A G Co
Landaura	2156	Hall		M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna		B & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280	Lowe		M M & Co
Norfolk	2506	Boney		G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Williams		M M & Co
Neidenfels	3417	Rode		Glade & Co
Nownel Bahr.	178	Macoda		Sultan of Muscat
Naseri	912	LeMire	P Gulf...17-4	Bo & P S N Co
Persia	4198	Powell	London...28-3	P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16	P & O Co
Rheinfels	3540	Doiks		Glade & Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster		H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison		H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan	2566	Grant		H A Hassum
Sheigh	2828	Wawn		K Nixon & Co
Senator	3048	Atkinson	Antwerp	K Nixon & Co
Warora	2553	Shephard		N F M M & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed		Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—April 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Dat e.	
A Othello	3327	Bradley	Hull	23-4	F Muir & Co
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	30-4	F Muir & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	England	Antwerp	27-4	M M & Co
F Goalpara	1359	Manley	P Gulf	20-4	M M & Co
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Ports	Primrose	22-4	B & P S N Co
H Reichstag	1319	Thle	Z'bar	17-4	A Strandes
K YeboshiMaru	2992	Kon	Kobe	22-4	N Y Kaisha
M Virawa	2176	LeBroeq	Z'bar	16-4	M M & Co
N Dumra	762	Cutbush	P Gulf	16-1	M M & Co
O Haidari	1563	DeLorne	Jeddah	28-4	B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell	M'borough	16-4	R A Willis

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi	17-4	M M & Co

M W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	G Ports	16-4	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia	1970	Garrick	L'pool	19-4	W & A G & Co
3 Dco Balduino	2884	Maganzini	Genoa	15-4	F & R S N Co
4 Capri	2718	Peaone	Shanghai	17-4	F & R S N Co
5 Clan Macintyre	3503	Weir	Antwerp	17-4	F Muir & Co
6 City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	17-4	K Nixon & Co
7 Reichenfels	2930	Potthcst	K'chi	16-4	Glade & Co
8 Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
9 Oriental	3085	Palmer	Aden	1-5	P & O S N Co
12 Quiloa	4942	Anderson		N F	M M & Co
15 Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Genoa	3-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Yebeshi Maru s	Kon	Yokohama, March 4.
	Clan Forbes s	Becket	Calcutta, April 4.
	Fairport s	Greig	Newport, March 13.
	Islami s	Newby	Busrah, April 3.
15	Senator s	Atkinson	Maur turs, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai, &c.
	D. Balduino s	Magazini	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Dumra, Cutbush for Persian, Gulf, &c,
" Umzumbi-Mitchell for Middlesoro, &c

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Landaura for Calcutta, &c.
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Rheinsfels, for Calcutta, &c.
" Monsoori, for Jedah, &c.
" Yeboshi Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Senator, for Antwerp, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
8	Umfuli	Rangoon
	Thornbeck	Calcutta
10	Umlazi	Natal
11	Ranee	Port Blair
11	Kybfels	Antwerp
11	Glenelg	Liverpool
13	Tura	Penang
13	Golconda	London
13	Lindula	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS—April 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—32 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, and 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G. Madhowji and Co; 8 bales wool, S. Keshrimul.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—495 cwt crushed myrabollams, A. Khimji.

FOR BRCELONIA.

Britannia s—100 bales cotton, Glaze-brook Tejpal and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—57 packages twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwt teelsee l, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,500 cwt myrabollams, G. Madhowji and Co; 203 bales cotton, and 2,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Makintosh s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 cwt horns E Mahomed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed and; 2,000 cwt poppyseed L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s—4,017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 975 cwt myrabollams, E. Oomersey, 4,142 cwt myrabollams W Becher; 110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 3,000 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwt gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Chupra s—4,000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt poppyseed, J Fatchiri; 450 cwt wheat sweeping H Kanji, 11,847 cwt myrabollams, W Becher, 1,000 tons, manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 340 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gorjistan s—110 bales cotton. The New Mofussil Co; 10,000 cwt rapeseed and 3,000 cwt poppyseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 253 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy, 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Kalliandas Bros, 542 cwt linseed and 5,700 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros 4,000 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 1,333 cwt myrabollams Latham and Co, 484 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Reicheafels s—439 cwt tanning extract Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gorjistan s—100 tons old iron P Nasarvanji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—21 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Othello s—125 cwt olibanum, S Damji and Co; 125 cwt olibanum, T Shamji

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—101 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co 354 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yebosbi Maru s—350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Phirozsho B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 15.

The weather has been dry over the whole of the country, except for a few thundershowers in Assam and South India. A cool wave, advancing across Northern India, has reached the north-east, and the excessive temperatures which have prevailed there for some time past have disappeared, except at a few stations in deltaic Bengal. In Burma, the skies are almost clear, while the humidity is equal to average. Temperature is normal or in excess.

North-East India, Orrissa.—Sibsagar had one inch of rain. Clouds have increased in Chota Nagpur, but elsewhere the skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual, except in the east of the division, where the temperature has fallen now and is in excess only in a few stations.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud, the humidity is approximately equal to average, and temperature is in moderate defect.

North-West India.—Skies are clear, except for light clouds in Baluchistan and extreme north. The moisture in the air is above the average at a few stations in the extreme north; elsewhere the temperature has risen generally, but is still in defect, except in the Baluchistan Hill district and Upper India.

Peninsula.—Cochin reports three inches ofrain, Tinnevelly half an inch and Gulburga a quarter of an inch. Clouds have increased in South India, and in parts of the Deccan. Skies are almost clear in the rest of the Division. Humidity has increased in the Deccan and is nearly equal to the average throughout the Peninsula, except in the extreme north-west, where the temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are likely in parts of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparis on with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 15th April 1908 was 28,819 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 21 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30 00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15th APRIL, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and the air has become damper than usual in all places except at Multan and Delhi. Winds blow from the westerly or north-westerly direction everywhere except at Multan and Rawalpindi where calms are recorded. Temperature both maximum as well as minimum has been 2° to 13° cooler than usual generally.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is slightly or moderately below the average. The direction of wind is westerly at Cawnpore and Allahabad and south-westerly at Agra. Both day and night temperatures had been 4° to 11° in defect of normal at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are cloudless while the air is damper than usual at Ajmer only. Winds are north-westerly at Karachi and Jaipur while Ajmer and Kotah recorded calms. Maximum had been 7° in excess of normal at Karachi and 9° to 10° in defect elsewhere while weather during night was 2° to 7° cooler than usual generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from claud and humidity is much below the average in several places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Day temperature has been 11° in excess of normal at Veraval and 2° to 8° in defet elsewhere while weather during night was 4° to 11° cooler than usual at most places.

Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Ratnagiri where the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere has increased slightly. Winds blow from the northerly or north-westerly direction at Saugor, Nagpur and Raipur, from the easterly direction at Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola and from the south-westerly or north-westerly direction at Jubbulpore. Day temperature had been fairly normal at Akola and from 2° to 11° in defect elsewhere and weather during night was 5° to 9° cooler than usual at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur and Raipur.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and the air has become slightly damper than usual at Ratnagiri. The direction of air movement is easterly at Bombay and southerly or south-westerly at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. The maximum has been equal to the average at Ratnagiri and Mormugao and unnsually in excess of normal at Bombay. Weather during night was 2° to 3° warmer than usual at Bombay and Ratnagiri.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Nizamabad and Hyderabad and the air is much drier than usual everywhere. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature during the day time had been 3° to 5° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Bijapur while yesterday's minimum was 5° in defect at Malegaon and 3° to 13° in excess at the remaining places.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions are slightly favourable for dust-storms with thunder and lightning at a few places to the south of latitude 18°.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

President Roosevelt, when visited by Hackenschmidt the other day, told the famous wrestler why he had given up that art (says the "Express" correspondent). He said that while Governor of New York he practised wrestling in order to reduce his weight. He became so proficient that he defeated several semi professional adversaries, and this made him, to use his own expression, "quite conceited," and he thought he could throw any one. One day a man of ordinary size visited the Executive mansion at Albany, the capital of the State of New York, and offered to wrestle with Mr. Roosevelt. The latter thought "he looked easy" and tried him. In less than a minute Mr. Roosevelt was standing on his head, and the match was ended. For this reason, the President explained, he had given up wrestling.

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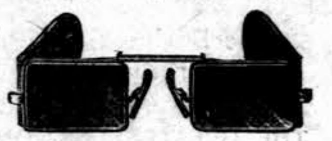

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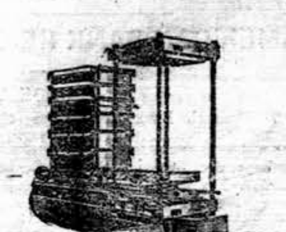

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE SAID FLAT BRIDGE.

The "Pioneer.":—Now that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a bridge over the Ganges near Sara Ghat it may be interesting to refer once more to the report of the Committee which dealt with this question in Calcutta last year. They had to consider which site was best suited for a crossing, and the rival claims of Godagiri, Isabpur (Rampur Boalia) and Raita (Sara) were carefully weighed. The unanimous decision was in favour of Raita, the site being on the bend of the river just above the Damukdia-Sara crossing place. The cost of the bridge itself was put at 130 lakhs, with 23 lakhs for the approaches and a transhipment station on the northern bank, or a little over a million sterling, but another 59 lakhs had to be added for connecting lines. Thus the total outlay was put at 212 lakhs as compared with 237 for the Godagiri scheme and 249 for that at Isabpur. Some idea of the work involved may be formed when it is stated that the length of the graded approach, including the actual bridge, will be 5 3-4 miles. The goods traffic to be handled at the crossing is now about half-a-million tons per annum, but it is expected that this will rise to a million tons. The cost of transhipment is put at 2 annas per ton. But it is practically certain that a broad-gauge line will eventually be constructed from a point north of Sara to Serajganj, the next largest jute market to Narainganj, in which case a large proportion of jute intended for Calcutta would be carried through without break of gauge. The Committee pronounced strongly in favour of having a double track over the bridge, though they admitted that a single track would carry the traffic for at least the next fifteen years. They pointed out that "circumstances may arise in the future under which extension of the metre-gauge system to the south of the Ganges may become desirable; if a bridge is built single track it is certain that it will not accommodate both gauges, whereas if it is double track the accommodation of both will be provided for and the cost of a second bridge will be avoided." The Government will have to settle this particular point, but considering that the extra outlay will be only from 11 to 14 per cent. above the estimated cost the case for the double track is a strong one. The project is such an important one that it should be made complete in every detail now that it is at last to be taken in hand.

THE POOR IN INDIA.

The "Statesman":—How the poor in India live is a problem which those who are most familiar with the facts and find the greatest difficulty in solving. And the mystery intensifies as prices go on rising. It is generally said that a healthy man eats about half a maund of rice a month—if he can get it. To this must be added a fair supply of *dal* and a little salt, oil, and spices. Now the cheapest rice is about Rs. 6 per maund, and of rice of that quality say 10 per cent. has to be written off as grit. The village chowkidar, in some parts of the country, is supposed to be well paid on Rs. 3 per month. This is just sufficient to buy the bare grain he needs for himself, leaving nothing for the *dal*, etc., and nothing for his wife, who has to work as hard as himself, or for his family, which is almost sure to be a large one. Yet if his post falls vacant, there is a keen competition for it. The casual labourer on two annas a day would regard himself as a rich man if he had a fixed income of Rs. 3 a month. And where does the chowkidar get the money for clothes, and for the absolutely indispenable tobacco, and for an occasional drink, and for the few trinkets his wife and daughters wear? The problem used to be solved by supposing that the poor lived upon the cheap grains like Indian corn, jowar, and other millets. But one of the remarkable things about the present rise in prices is that it has affected practically all foods. There are no cheap grains now, for either man or beast.

MULCHING.

The "Madras Mail":—A few days ago we noted publication of a Memoir by Dr. Leather, Imperial Agriculturist Chemist, on "The Loss of Water from Soil during Dry Weather." Published in the Chemical Series of Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, this little paper naturally deals with its subject from the scientific standpoint. In it reference is made to certain investigations that have been conducted by Experiment Station experts in the United States. There are other investigations of a similar kind that have perhaps not yet attracted in this country the attention they deserve. Apart from them, however, we venture to suggest that the influence of mulching on soil moisture is a subject worthy of the notice of scientists in India. Dr. Leather has investigated the influence of dry weather upon soil; if he would in like manner study the comparative influence of such weather upon ordinary soil and soil that had been under a mulch for a certain time, he would probably be able to furnish information of very great value to agriculturists. As regards mulching, it has been claimed that this fulfils every purpose served by surface cultivation, and that, in addition, it does a great deal more at less expense in the long run. But whereas surface cultivation, by opening up the soil near the surface, may at times tend to increase the normal evaporation of moisture, mulching has just the opposite effect, for it protects the surface soil against heat. In India, mulching material is plentiful, and there would be no difficulty in maintaining a regular supply. Dr. Lehmann, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, has advocated the use of a mulch in coffee cultivation, and practical planters have appreciated and profited by the advice he has given in regard to this matter. As far as we are aware, however, the influence of mulching on soil moisture has not been gauged in this country by any scientific tests. To the lay mind it would appear that a mulch is sometimes doubly beneficial: it may act, if only in a mild way, as a fertiliser, and at the same time as a means of retaining moisture in the soil to which it is applied. If this is a correct view, mulching would seem to deserve not only more general attention from practical agriculcurists that it has yet received in this country but also considerably more notice from scientists with a view to a thorough investigation of its effects.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIME.

The "Englishman":—The question of the proper treatment of crime and criminals has long engrossed the attention of men. There was a time when the law was harsh indeed and punishments fierce and cruel to a degree. Ideas and manners have become steadily milder, though crime and the criminal are with us ever. Now the tendency seems to be towards an undue leniency and a relaxation of penal restraint that is as undesirable as the old fierce brutality, since it is the law-abiding and peaceable folk who now suffer most, whilst the criminal is treated with an anxious care and a tenderness that border on the absurd. The result is sin in an increase of serious and petty crime everywhere. The crime may not be exactly what it was in previous age, for there are fashions in crime as in all other things. It is there, however, and it is serious. The practical abolition of the death penalty resulted in America and France in a great increase in violent assaults, robberies and murders. An allied phemenenon may be observed right here in Bengal, since the law put of the iron gauntlet from under the velvet glove. The mention of this recalls the recent relaxation of the Whipping Act, for reasons fully approved by criminals and their friends. This again adds a special interest to the statement recently made in the "Westminster Review" by that well known criminologist Dr. Albert Wilson. He speaks with authority, and his opinion is "Penal servitude never cures. It embitters, dehumanises, and destroys all effort, initiative, self-respect, and even hope. There is only one punishment which the criminal dreads, and that is corporal."

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times," writing from Honolulu, says that Professor Vladimir Sviatlovsky of the University of St. Petersburg, is now in Honolulu on a mission connected with the recent discovery in St. Petersburg of a collection of Hawaiian feather work which was given by one of the Hawaiian chiefs to Captain Cook, the discoverer of the islands, the day before he was killed. After the death of Captain Cook the resolution and Discovery proceeded to Petropavlovsk, in Siberia, where a quantity of the feather work seems to have been presented to the Russian commander there in recognition of his kindness to the expedition. The collection remained there boxed up and forgotten for many years, and was afterwards sent to St. Petersburg, where it was equally neglected until a year or so ago, when by accident it was discovered and presented to the University of St. Petersburg. Its ethnological importance seems to have stimulated a desire on the part of the University authorities for a larger and more comprehensive collection of Hawaiian work, and Professor Sviatlovsky has been sent there for that purpose.

HOW TO SAVE THE THEATRE.

An Object Lesson for Theatrical Managers.

"I don't remember any period," said a dramatic critic of long experience the other day, "when more worse plays have been produced than during the past year." He corrected himself at once. "I mean more bad plays," he added. But his first statement was absolutely correct, although it sounded ungrammatical. Even if he had said "more worst plays" he would hardly have overstated the case.

Now if the bad plays of the past year had all succeeded in attracting the public the managers would have a good answer, from the commercial standpoint, to all complains. "It is no use telling us the plays are bad," they could reply; "such plays are evidently what the public want." The experience of the past year, however writes Mr. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail" has made it clear beyond contest that the public do not want bad plays and the consequence is that a number of managers have been hard hit. Some of them are considering their position seriously, and a very risky position it is. Here is their predicament.

To begin with, they have pretty well alienated from the theatre the classes of more cultivated mind and more intellectual outlook. To go on with, it is no longer "smart" to be constant playgoer. First nights have quite ceased to be fashionable functions. Therefore managers (nearly all of them) have been driven to rely mainly upon the large class which will put up with plays constructed in an antique fashion, seasoned by no new ideas, appealing to Early Victorian sentiment, and written in language that bears no relation whatever to the language of real life.

Even this class, however, is beginning to desert the commercial theatre. It does not expect much, but it does expect not to be bored—and bad plays have bored it badly during the past year. It wants entertainments with "plenty of stuff" in them, and when it is offered a feeble triviality like—well, like so many productions of the past year, it feels it has been "done." What is the result? It fights shy of the theatre, and goes to places like the Coliseum, where it sees tabloid dramas full of vigour and packed tight with incident, and feels that it is getting much more for its money than it did when it went to the play.

The members of this class would most of them, I feel certain, rather see an interesting play than a variety entertainment. Nor have they any fault to find with the acting at the theatres. Indeed, we have seldom had so much talent at the service of dramatists. But it is wasted because there are not enough dramatists to take advantage of it. The English theatre, in a word, is being starved for want of plays.

The invariable practice of managers when they are abused for not finding new dramatists is to declare that there are not any. "We are always reading manuscripts," they say: "we never find one that is any good."

What they do not realise is that they are not the right people to do the reading. Very few actors are good judges of plays, and most managers are actors. But even if actors were good judges of plays, even if we limit our vision to those managers who are not actors, how can a man with all the business management of a theatre upon his hands hope to devote sufficient time or sufficient freshness of mind to the reading of plays? No general conducting a campaign would attempt to do all his scouting for himself. He relies upon his Intelligence Department. Now, there is at the present moment, I believe, only one theatre which has an Intelligence Department; only one theatre where a sensible, business like attempt is made to discover plays with merit in them and to assist their authors to make them better.

A SUCCESSFUL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

That theatre is the Kingsway, and the striking success of Miss Lena Ashwell's Intelligence Department ought to encourage other managers to follow her wise example. Already she has produced two plays by entirely new authors. "Irene Wycherley" ran for four months. For "Diana of Dobson's" an even longer run is predicted. If those were the only two plays which the Intelligence Department had discovered, it would still have been very useful.

But so far from this being the case, my friend Mr. Edward Knoblauch, Miss Ashwell's reader, tells me that he has found no fewer than six other pieces by new dramatists, which both he and Miss Ashwell believe to be well worth producing, and which will be seen at the Kingsway in due course. Eight new dramatists found within less than six months. What have the managers got to say to that?

With the work of two of them we have already made acquaintance, and it has been pronounced good. We are justified, therefore, in assuming that the rest at any rate deserve a hearing. And no doubt there are many more authors whom the managers have despised and discouraged, simply because they do not go about the business of play-finding in an intelligent way.

Some of them do not trouble to look at the pieces which are sent to them. On the morrow of the production of a drama which was highly praised last year a leading manager met the author, a man heretofore unknown, and congratulated him upon his success. "But why," he said, seizing the young playwright's buttonhole and gazing at him with dreamy reproachfulness, "why didn't you let me have it?"

"You did have it for six months," the author bluntly replied. Apparently the manuscript had not even been read.

Those who do read pieces are not satisfied to find some merit. They want ready-made perfection. They want something that is "sure to run," and, as they pitiably distrust their own judgments, their aim is to secure some piece which has been a success already in France or the United States, or some adaptation of a popular novel, or, at any rate, some work of a playright with an established reputation. Experience might by this time have taught them:

That it is dangerous to buy pigs in pokes, even from playwrights with established reputations.

That the proportion of dramatised novels which succeed is about one in fifty.

That the American public's taste in plays is quite different from the British public's, and that French plays can, as a rule only be made suitable for production in England by being made unintelligible.

But no, theatrical managers, like the Bourbons, "remember nothing and forget nothing." The last thing they are inclined to do is to give new authors a chance. Often they pass over plays which, with a few suggestions from someone of experience, could be put into excellent shape. It never seems to occur to them that the dramatist must learn his trade, and that it would pay them to help him learn it.

Miss Ashwell, Mr. Knoblauch, and Mr. Norman McKinnel, the Kingsway "producer," all do their best to help their authors, so far with most valuable results. They have found that, far from resenting suggestions the untried dramatist is very grateful for them. How else can he master the difficulties of his craft?

To sum up, them:

(1) The chief need of the English theatre to-day is new dramatists. Unless it can find them it is doomed No theatre can exist without plays.

(2) The Method of play-selection employed by almost all managers is obsolete and hopeless. No big publisher does all his "reading" himself. He employs experts.

(3) The expert plan has been tried at the Kingsway and found to yield very useful results.

(4) Clearly, therefore, this plan is the one which should be followed by all managers who want to get hold of fresh talent.

As for those managers who do not want fresh talent, they had better go out of business before a worse thing happeans to them.

DIVINE SERVICE.

GOOD FRIDAY.—17TH APRIL, 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a. m.—Matins
10 a. m.—Litany and Address to Children.
12 noon to 3 p.m.—"Three Hours Agony."—The addresses will be given by—The Most Revd. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—103, 106 and 107.
Collections for—The Jewish Mission.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Address.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Address.
Offertories for the Z. B. M. M. Bene Israel School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Good Friday.

8 a. m.—Matins, Litany, Anti-Communion and Address.
6-45 p. m.—Evensong and Address.

Easter Eves, April 18.

8 a.m.—Matins and Anti-Communion.
6-45 p.m.—Evensong and Preparation for Holy Communion.

Easter Day.

6-45 and 7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Plain.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
11 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Good Friday.

8-30 a.m.—Matins, Anti-Communion and Sermon.
Hymns—113, 114, 105 and 108.
Evensong.
Hymns—105, 467, 122 and 94.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANDRA HILL.

Good Friday.

11-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
Offertory for the Mission for the Jews.
Hymns—115, 109.

Easter Day.

11-15 a. m.—Shortened Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
Hymns—134, 499, 319 and 210.

BY THE WAY.

THE FAUTEUIL OF M. CHARMES.

The fauteuil in which M. Francis Charmes, editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," instals himself at the French Academy has had many illustrious occupants. The most distinguished of them, from the strictly literary point of view, is Boileau, the poet and critic whose taste was considered impeccable until the classical transitions were assailed by the Romantics. Cesar d'Estrees, who followed him, wrote nothing but madrigals addressed to Madame deMaintenon; but then came Rene d'Argenson. He was lieutenant of police, and is said to have invented "letters de cachet." No doubt he was more familiar with "letters de cachet" than with the "literae humaniores"; but he wrote his Memoirs, which have their value as a historical document. Other tenants of the same chair whose fame survives have been Buffon. Guizot, and Berthelot, who was M. Charmes's immediate predecessor.

SCHOOLBOYS AS AMATEUR TELEGRAPHISTS.

The pranks of some Washington schoolboys have led to the introduction into Congress of a Bill for the regulation of private wire apparatus. A youngster who attends a technical high school in that city hoisted a twenty-foot pole on the family roof, and with the aid of an ingenious home-made equipment was soon intercepting official messages. His example has been followed by a score or so of school chums, who have partly used their apparatus to talk to each other, but have been even better pleased when they could decend from their roofs and carry indoors the latest news of Admiral Evans and his battleships. While the technical school may congratulate itself on the scientific zeal and ability of its pupils, the Government naturally sees these incidents in another light. Hence the proposed Congressional legislation.

FIELDING ON OUR FISH SUPPLY.

The great "glut" of fish reported from Grimsby would have appealed to Henry Fielding, who beguiled part of his tedious "voyage to Lisbon" by suggesting improvements in our national fish-supply. When wind-bound in Torbay he found the fish "so fresh, so good, and so very cheap," among which were "very large soals (sic) at fourpence a pair, and whitings, of almost preposterous size, at ninepence a score." This set the dying novelist ruminating upon the relative scarcity of a food "so plentiful" in large towns, and especially in London. His first proposed remedy, "the immediate hanging of all fishmongers within the bills of mortality," seems too drastic for these degenerate days. Fielding's "second method of filling the months of the poor, if not with loaves, at least with fishes," was to prohibit the wasteful destruction of small fry by using a mesh too fine; and this still occasions keen controversy.

THE LATE PAULINE LUCCA.

The Emperor William I. was an enthusiastic admirer of the late Madame Pauline Lucca, who as long ago as 1863 was appointed Court Singer for life at Berlin. When appearing in opera the great singer always had a cup of tea without the sugar during the performance, her maid awaiting an opportunity to hand it to her in the wings. One night the maid asked "an old officer"—as she afterwards explained—standings in the wings to hold the cup while she fetched an ornament for Madame Lucca from her dressing-room; but before she came back the singer had run into the wings for her tea, and found the Emperor William holding the cup for her! "The Emperor smiled and handed me the cup," said Madame Lucca, telling the story, "and never did tea without sugar taste so sweet!"

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

As examples of the extraordinary questions asked and answered at the Hove Public Library, the librarian in his annual report just issued gives the following: The name of a mercantile training-ship on which to place a boy? When was the Order of the Holy Ghost instituted and dissolved? What are the colours of a peacock? How many men were engaged in the Boer war? What are the duties of the Master of the Rolls? All more readily answered than the question which an irate female sprung upon a junior assistant at a London library recently—"Where's my husband?"

CLERICAL STEEPLEJACKS.

The Rev. S. F. Sykes, vicar of St. Matthew's, Holbeck, Leeds, who last Saturday ascended the spire of the parish church to inspect the new weather-vane, is the latest addition to the rapidly growing roll of clerical steeplejacks. It is only a short time since the rector of St. Michael's, Bath, was inspired by a similar high ambition. Doubts had been expressed as to the safety of the finial of the lofty spire of St. Michael's Church; and in order to set the matter at rest, the rector, who is an enthusiastic mountaineer, climbed the steeple himself and inspected it. The vicar of St. George's, Bickley, was equally daring when he ascended 200 feet to lay the capstone of the spire of his church recently. More venturesome still was Dr. Churchill Julius, the Anglican Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, who a few years ago was hauled up by a crane to lay the topmost brick of his cathedral spire. A snapshot of the Bishop serenely seated in a chair in mid-air was reproduced in some of our illustrated weeklies.

A "VERY HIGH" CHURCH.

St. Michael's, Princetown, for the repair of which the curate-in-charge appeals, is in many respects an interesting edifice, and a familiar landmark to all lovers of Dartmoor. It was built of the local granite just a century ago by the French and American prisoners of war, for whom Dartmoor Prison was originally erected. Chiefly used by the prison officials and their families, this church stands nearly 1,450 feet above sea-level, and is considered the "highest"—not ecclesiastically, but physiographically—in Great Britain. This claim has been, however, fiercely contested by Dr. Westgarth, who contends that his parish church of Nenthead, in Cumberland, with an elevation of 1,500 feet, is much nearer heaven.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FAVOURITE HYMNS.

A correspondent, referring to some particulars recently given as to the popularity of different hymns, writes us regarding Mr. Gladstone's favourite hymns: It must be premised that Mr. Gladstone, though a great lover of sacred music and of "spiritual songs," felt most strongly that but comparatively few of the latter were suitable for mixed congregational use. He had a great dislike to hearing certain hymns of a devotional character (suitable for special occasions and seasons of contemplation) sung for example at the ordinary service for evensong. Foremost of all and in the order given may be placed: "Rock of Ages," "Praise to the Holiest in the height," "Holy, Holy Holy! Lord God Almighty," and "For ever with the Lord." Near to these, but not quite on the same line, the following: "Hark, my soul! it is the Lord," "As pants the hart for cooling streams," "And now, O Father, mindful of the love," and "Abide with me." "Lead, kindly Light"—in spite of its (to him) sorrowful associations—may be added; but very few others. Of them all, "Rock of Ages" came first. It will be remembered that early in life Mr. Gladstone had rendered Toplady's fine hymn into Latin. In close connexion with this subject (adds our correspondent) was the keen interest which the father took in his eldest son's preparation of a hymnal which we believe, has never yet seen the light.

HAITI.

Haiti has inherited its language, like its religion and its political forms, from the French, to whose empire it once belonged. Creole French of Haiti however, is a very impure "patois," with corruptions of vocabulary and grammar that would make it difficult for an unaccustomed Frenchman to make much of it. Readers of Daudets "Froment Jeune et Risler Aine" will recall the fragment of a Creole song, taught to Sidonie by the American Madame Dobson, which recurs so often throughout the story:—

> Pauv' pitit mam' zelle Zizi
> C'est l'amou, l'amou qui tourne la tete a li.

In pure French this would be written:

> Pauvre petite mademoiselle Zizi
> C'est l'amour, l'amour qui tourne la tete a lui.

Of course "a lui" would be impossible. Apparently it is a substitute for the dative "lui"—"qui lui tourne la tete." "Poor little Miss Zizi (Desiree), 'tis love, 'tis love that turns her head for her."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FANTASIES IN FEATHERS.

There is no possible likelihood of stemming at present the extraordinary manœuvring of ostrich feathers. It was reserved perhaps, for the Exhibition at Earl's Court to show us "en masse" the extent of the ostrich feather frenzy. One of the most advanced displays was that of the wholesale house of Macrone, subsequently bought up by a big West End retail establishment. Prominent in this wonderfully choice collection, was a "panache" of monumental height, executed in two shades of mole with three almost full length plumes, and a fourth in a very pale shade of salmon, the fantastic note being further augmented by an immense osprey shading from mole to pink. Although the majority of the examples are of the drooping weeping willow character, the amplitude of the fronds entirely does away with any poverty of appearance. Sometimes the fronds are swept down in an even line either side the stem, the first part one colour or perhaps white, and the second, at an even given line, some complete contrast. An amazing mount is composed of three brobdingnagian rosettes fashioned of tiny ostrich tips, curled the one round the other, always in three different colours. Another highly original idea is a giant butterfly in either white or black ostrich for wear on an evening gown. Then the new clipped feather pom-poms are eminently accessories to be sought, these recalling the distinguishing badges worn in the Guards' busy. In lieu of silk and satin for covering hat shapes, "cripe de Chine" is finding ready favour and there is also a big attempt being made to bring in even cretonnes. For children's wear, the cretonne idea is already in an advanced stage, and is responsible for some sweet little hats, the crowns hung with fringes of flowers, such as pink-tipped daisies, butter-cups, or tiny rosebuds.

THE VOGUE OF BLUE AND CINNAMON.

At this time last year the first thought to jump to the mind was the popularity of purple. Purple hats, petticoats, and boas were ubiquitous, a theme that will be taken up this season by cinnamon, or, as it is frequently designated in the darker shade, Nankin. There is no doubt at all about this "nuance;" it is a very distinct thing, and not to be confounded with any of the other browns, while popular alliance will be Copenhagen and Saxe blue. A particularly smart Shantung gown in Saxe blue that has gone South is arranged in the form of a pleated "trotteuse" skirt and short coatee, the latter just a little more than a bolero with cut-away fronts, boasting for sole relief narrow inner vest folds of cinnamon and white stripped silk, outside which there came a similarly narrow line of soutache embroidery, blue on blue. And to wear with this was a fine blue chip hat, the brim lined with white basket straw, massed with shaded cinnamon roses with natural foliage. It is highly probable we shall wear cinnamon cloth coats, very neatly made, with navy serge skirts, and a prophetic vision, furthermore, inspires me to suggest the smart possibilities of a Nankin coat of slightly picturesque character as the finishing accompaniment of a white linen jupe. And for the moment I will leave it at that.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th April on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,45,000	4,000	4,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	337	486	8	831
For previous 13 weeks of half year	18,69,117	30,10,523	55,879	49,35,519
Total for 14 weeks ..	20,39,117	32,55,523	59,879	53,54,519
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,86,851	3,35,809	3,268	5,25,928
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	371	666	6	1,043
Total to corresponding date do. ..	20,36,376	40,41,569	57,514	61,35,459

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 1,06,928
Do. to date .... „ 7,80,940

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	500	....	1,100
Or per mile of Railway	35	29	....	64
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	6,214	5,733	47	12,014
Total for 14 weeks..	6,814	6,253	47	13,114
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	379	97	1	477
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	6	....	28
Total to corresponding date do. ..	4,695	5,618	73	10,386

Increase for the week .... Rs. 623
Do. to date .... „ 2,728

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	15,000	......	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	43	106	......	149
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	78,158	2,44,212	710	3,23,080
Total for 14 weeks ..	84,158	2,59,212	710	3,44,080
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,281	30,569	126	37,976
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	52	216	1	269
Total to corspg date do.	79,341	4,17,754	3,485	5,00,580

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 16,976
Do. to date......... „ 1,56,500

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,75,000	2,40,000	7,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	99	135	4	238
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	21,48,344	40,23,837	82,258	62,54,439
Total for 14 weeks....	23,23,344	42,63,837	89,258	66,76,439
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,71,552	3,60,140	7,737	5,39,429
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	97	204	4	305
Total to corspg date do.	25,07,225	51,04,652	79,537	76,91,414

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,17,429
Do. to date........... „ 1,014,975

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot l Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,800	1,400	30	4,230
Or per mile of Railway..	21	10	..	31
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	26,458	31,212	694	58,364
Total for 14 weeks	29,258	32,612	724	62,594
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	...

THE master of Eastry Workhouse, near Deal, reported to the guardians that two of the casuals had come to the workhouse on bicycles. "That is up to date" was the remark of one guardian, whilst another observed, "They will come in motors next." The master added that the men were unemployed carpenters, who were touring the country on their bycicles in search of work.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE SUNDAY LUNCHEON.

The Tweedmouth letter was so freely shown about by its proud possessor that it is difficult to say how the news of its existence first "got into the papers." Rumour has it that the disclosure was made during a Sunday luncheon-party at the house of a lady famous for these pleasant entertainments. The Sunday luncheon-party is re-establishing itself in London after having fallen out of favour for some time. The motor craze and the week-end were supposed to have killed it; and I remember Mr. "Tommy" Bowles complaining in Parliament a few sessions ago that the New Rules of Procedure, which gave M.P.'s and ministers an excuse for a weekly holiday from Friday to Monday had made an end of the Sabbath hospitality in town, so much appreciated by busy legislators.

THE FASHIONABLE THING.

It was useless for a hostess to try to collect a company of distinguished people round the table on the Sunday, when half the world was careering about the country, and the other half pretending to be so occupied. The fashionable thing was to have a little place of some sort within an easy wheeling distance of London and to fill it every Saturday with motorists, bridge-players, and golfers. Nobody who was anybody cared to accept an invitation for a Sunday in London; because that implied either that you had no country villa of your own or no friends who would ask you down to theirs.

ITS ATTRACTIVENESS.

All the same the Sunday luncheon was not dead, and there were one or two hotesses both fashionable and persevering who kept it going in spite of the rival distinctions. Their example has been imitated by others and now there are again many houses in the West-End where you can always be sure of finding a number of well-known people assembled on the afternoon of the day of rest. In the 'eighties and 'nineties these reunions were extremely agreeable and much enjoyed by those who took part in them. There was one clever lady, with a supreme talent for social intercourse, whose Sunday luncheons will not easily be forgotten. They were never large, some eight or ten people, as a rule, and often less: but all the guests were notable in their several ways, and they were skilfully mixed. The hostess was catholic in her tastes, and tolerated everything but mediocrity. She asked nothing of her friends, but that they should either have been something or have done something. It was rare to fine anybody at these repasts who had not some claim to distinction of one kind or another.

HAPPY INFORMALITY.

A famous general would be at the hosess's right hand; next to him would be a popular actress; then a Cabinet Minister divided only by the lovely figure of the latest society beauty from the Leader of the Opposition, with a successful dramatist, the most influential of editors, and perhaps a Bishop, and Ambassador, and a Labour M.P., in close proximity. Informality was the "note" of these gatherings. The menu was short and simple and the wines by no means of the choicest; people came to talk rather than to eat and drink, and conservation was free and unrestrained. Reserve was flung to the winds, and amazing indiscretions were committed. But though journalists were often present, it was seldom that the confidences made round that genial table were revealed to the world. Everybody deemed it a point of honour not to abuse the frank intimacy which these charming symposia encouraged.

ARCHDEACON AND DANCER.

That very broad-minded and popular cleric, Archdeacon Sinclair, of St. Paul's, has been criticising the startling "Salome" dance at the Palace Theatre. The dancer, Miss Maud Allan, paid a visit to the Archdeacon, and tried to "convert" him to her views, with indifferent results. The worthy Archdeacon is a magnificent specimen of manhood. He stands considerably over six feet in height and is broad in proportion, while he carries himself in such a way that when he first went to St. Paul's a City policeman remarked. "He ought to be one of us." His inches are hereditary. His very tall father was the fifth son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, who was one of fifteen children, the shortest of whom was six feet in height, while the tallest reached the exceptional measurement of six feet seven inches.

TALL GIRLS.

When George III. was at Holyrood, Sir John Sinclair presented his six girls to the King as "thirty-six feet of daughters." An Irish beggar women exclaimed to one of these girls in a Dublin Street: "At least you might give me your shoe to make a cradle for my baby!' Archdeacon Sinclair is the most typical muscular-Christian in the Church of England. He has cycled from London to Thrso—750 miles—and has tramped forty miles a day for days in succession.

RUSSIA'S G. O. M.

The Grand Old Man of Russia, Count Leo Tolstoy, will shortly be the recipient of an international address, signed by celebrities the world over, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. It is probable that a deputation of prominent men may make a pilgrimage to Russia for the event. Apart from his noble works, Tolstoy is a living embodiment of the adage, "mens sana in corpore sano." His Russian disciples speak admiringly of his "beautiful and bright old age, with its union of spiritual power and physical vigour." Yet he began life with everything against him—an uncouth lad, the son of an ex-colonel of whom he has given an unsparing sketch in his reminiscences entitled Childhood.

THE PRINTERS' TERROR.

Tolstoy is one of the most prolific writers of any age. He has published some hundred and twenty books, and innumerable pamphlets, most of which have been translated into every European language. The extent of his output is the more remarkable when his labourious method are considered. Some of his chapters have been written a dozen times, and the pages of his manuscript are disfigured by numerous erasures and interpolations. One of his novels had to be copied out seven times before a fairly legiable manuscript could be sent to the printers.

BOOTBLACK VERSUS PAINTER.

The Apostle of Simplicity, Tolstoy carries his principlee into practice. When at home his chief article of apparel is a grey blouse of course, canvas-like material with a leather belt. He detests stimulants, and is non-smoker and a vegetarian. He takes a share in the housework, lighting his own fire, carrying water etc. He makes his own boots, and undertakes heavy labour in the fields. He once said that the bootblack is a greater man than the painter because though they both use brushes, the work of the farmer is the more useful.

"THE DEAD SOULS."

An amusing incident occurred when Tolstoy was recuperating in the Crimea. A party of rich Americans arrived in a yacht, and asked permission to see the great Russian. Tolstoy sat upon his balcony "like a Buddhist idol," as he said, and the Americans filed silently and slowly before him. They had promised not to speak a world—a glimpse was all they wanted. One lady, however, refused to be bound by the contract. "Leo Tolstoy," she exclaimed, "all your writings have had a profound influence on my life, but the one which has taught me the most is your——." Here she awkwardly forgot the name of the work. The sick author leaned over the rail of the balcony and whispered, with a smile, "'The Dead Souls'?" "Yes, yes," she replied. "That book," said Tolstoy, was written by Gogol, not by me."

HIS WILD OATS.

In the days of his youth the great Russian moralist was, on his own confession, exceedingly "fast." He looks back upon that time with loathing. "I cannot remember those days," he writes, "without horror, disgust, and pain of heart. I used to kill people in war; I challenged them to duels in order to kill them; I used to lose money at cards; I ate up the labour of the peasants and punished them; I led an immoral life; gave myself up to systematic deception, lying, theft, pleasure of all kinds, drunkenness, violence, murder—there was no crime that I did not commit."

HIS GIFTED WIFE.

Tolstoy's domestic life is singularly happy, in spite of the fact that his wife does not share his views concerning religion and sociology. The Countess is sixteen years younger than her husband, and, although the mother of thirteen children, is still, beautiful and charming. She is highly gifted, too—has herself written three novels, and is an accomplished artist and musician. At one time she had great difficulty in preventing the Count from giving away all his property. "He wished to distribute all his worldly goods to the poor," she says "It was I, I alone, who prevented it. Heavens! what a struggle I had! But, God be praised, I triumphed. From that day to this, I, and I alone, manage the Count's affairs; everything is done by me—is in my own hands."

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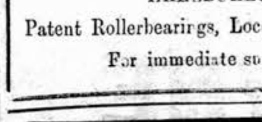

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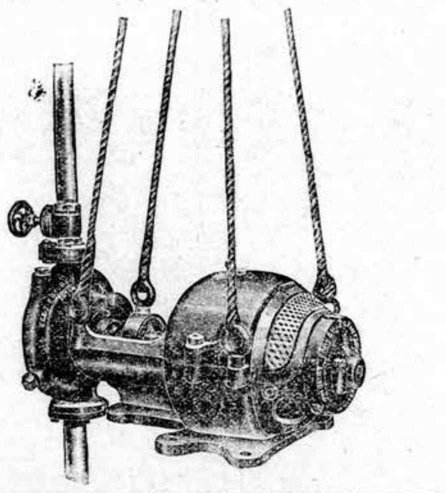

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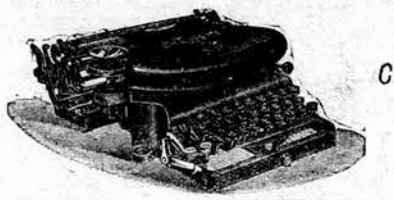

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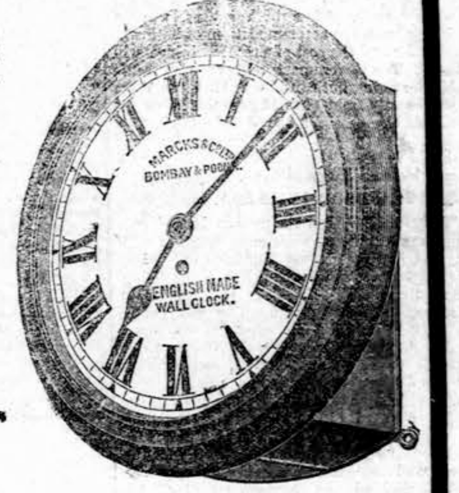

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Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
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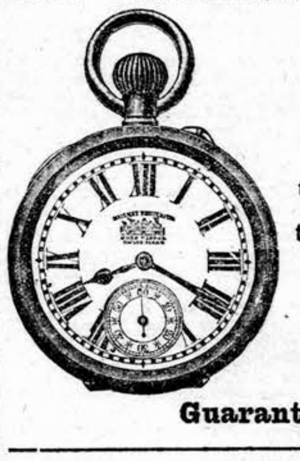

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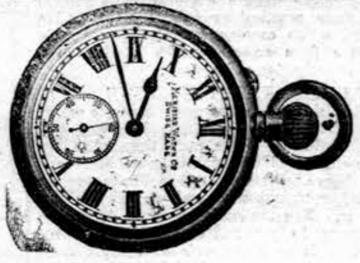

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